The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Ocean Telegraph to Saturday Night.

Another Fenian Excitement in England.

Arrest of Several Suspected Persons in Liverpool.

Seizure of War Material Supposed to be Fenian.

The French Emperor on a Visit to Biarritz.

The Empress Going to Rome to Condole with the Pope.

Probable Appointment of M. Lavalette as Foreign Minister.

Progress of Prussia's Peace Treaty with Saxony.

The Prussian King Issuing Decrees of Amnesty.

Efforts of the City of Frankfort to Keep Her Independence.

Austria Sends a Charge d'Affaires to Berlin.

Duke Albrecht to Command the Austrian Armies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Arrest of Suspected Parties in Liverpool—Seizure of War Material.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war supposed to belong to the Brotherhood, were also found secreted in various parts of the city, and were promptly seized.

FRANCE.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS—FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Emperor on a Visit to Biarritz.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is at Biarritz.

The Empress Going to Rome to Comfort the Holy Father.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

It is said that the Empress EUGENIE will shortly repair to Rome to condole with the Pope.

Probable Successor of Drouyn de Lhuys.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

There is an apparently well-grounded rumor that M. LAVALETTE will retain the French Foreign Office.

SAXONY.

THE PEACE TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

Report that Peace is Concluded.

DRESDEN, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Saxony.

Later—The Treaty not Concluded, but Negotiations Progressing Favorably.

DRESDEN, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The *Gazette* of to-day, in an editorial, says that the announcement of the conclusion of a peace between Prussia and Saxony was premature. It admits, however, that good progress is being made in that direction.

PRUSSIA.

ROYAL AMNESTIES.

Pardon Decreed for Certain Political Offences.

BERLIN, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

The King has issued a decree of amnesty for sundry offences.

AUSTRIA.

Diplomatic Relations—The Army—An Agent Sent to Berlin—Regular Minister to be Appointed.

VIENNA, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

Austria has sent a *Chargé de Affaires* to Berlin, who will represent the Government until a Minister is appointed.

THE FREE CITIES.

Frankfort Making an Effort to Preserve her Independence.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A memorial is being extensively signed for the independence of Frankfort.

The New Commander-in-Chief the Austrian Army.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Duke ALBRECHT has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Treasure for America.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, which sails from here at noon for New-York, takes out £53,000 in gold on American account.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

The Cotton Market has been quite active to-day, and prices advanced ½d. ℘ lb. The sales were 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted 13½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged. Mixed Western Corn 29s. 9d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

Beef has advanced 2s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Pork is inactive. Bacon and Cheese are each slightly lower.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

There is no change in the money market. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Sept. 21.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	48
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	78½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened to-day less firm. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¾d. The estimated day's sales are 16,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

The market for Breadstuffs is firmer.

London Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols opened at 89¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The following are the opening prices:

Erie	48
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Five-Twenties	72½

MARINE.

The Asia Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22—Noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

OUR ZURICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Aspect of Continental Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ZURICH, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

FRANCE AND PEACE.

While peace treaties are being signed, and pacific adjustments are progressing to their completion, the hushed sound of warlike preparations, united, after the example of BISMARCK, with deep, secret political manœuvering, and plotting for perfidious alliances, which shall be of profit only to him who can make them so, are everywhere apparent. France has ready, on the 10th of September, 200,000 new breech-loading rifles. Austria has a commission to reorganize her army, and is investigating the subject of modern rifles. Bavaria is arming herself anew, and the London *Times* sets up a wail that England is entirely naked and defenceless against the power of new military inventions. Meantime the sparks from the great fires in Bohemia and Italy seem to have been flying in the air, and to have kindled a conflagration in the East. Candia is in revolution, and several States seem ready for an outbreak, and all these events are watched by Russia and Austria, Prussia and Italy, but especially by NAPOLEON, who is certain to make the most of any occasion, to gain again the bad eminence of which BISMARCK has deprived him. At present, he is sick, but he is not idle. He is managing the tone of the French Press judiciously in view of its impression upon Prussia. It was with this view that the semi-official sheets recently received warning to express themselves with reserve and care concerning Prussia. That the Government is sincerely desirous of mitigating the bitterness of the French Press is very much to be doubted. At least the question of peace and war is beginning to divide them more decidedly than ever. Significant is it that the organ of DROUYN DE LHUYS places itself upon the war platform. It says:

> "We have a peace, and God grant that we may for a long time retain it; but when this peace leads to a humiliation, which is preparing itself before us, we would not refrain from counseling the land to war. Of this we are certain, that under such a national government as that of the Emperor, none would shrink from any sacrifice to preserve the fundamental conditions of its strength and influence unimpaired."

The Marquis LAROCHEJACQUELIN has also published a *brochure*, under the title of "France and Peace," which speaks very threateningly toward Prussia, and charges her with severe violations of the monarchical principle. The Paris correspondent of the Geneva *Journal* says that the Government will at present have no dispute with Prussia, but the steps of BISMARCK will be closely watched, and when perhaps some day a Prussio-Austrio-Russian alliance shall come to light, an Oriental trump will be played. Meanwhile, the threads which are being spun in Candia will not be lost sight of. And the *Temps* says very truly:

> "Since Prussia has entered upon a new form of its existence, it sees great dangers standing before it. Once it lived in peace, because it was a source of danger to no one; to-day it has the honor to be a source of danger to every one. It is possible that now Prussia is proud over this *rôle*, but it is impossible that she shall not one day feel the disadvantages also of such a *rôle*. And let it remember that the disadvantages are not the consequence of German unity, *but of the manner* in which this was attained. That which excites the fears of Europe and threatens so much danger to BISMARCK and to Germany, is that Germany has built herself up, under the auspices of a military and absolute monarchy."

And still another cause of war agitation in France is the apparent reconciliation between Prussia and Austria after their conflict, and prospects of still stronger alliances under the lead of BISMARCK, which may well make France restless and watchful. Indications of such an alliance have been whispered for some time. A Vienna newspaper imparts the following:

> "The indications of a closer union between Prussia and Austria have been importantly increased within the last few days. They seem the more significant, as the initiative has gone forth from the highest circles in Berlin. Immediately after the King had returned to Berlin, the friendly relations which had for a long time, as is well known, existed between the two royal families, began again to be renewed, BISMARCK also having attained the goal of his politics, seems ready for the indicated movements. The chief motive for this in Berlin, is, that at the present moment, when possible complications with France may arise, which, through NAPOLEON's returning health, seem to be nearer at hand, a security against the French annexation proclivities is above all things necessary, either to paralyze them at once, or to secure strength against their active aggressions."

RUSSIA,

of course, becomes more a centre of interest, as the political machinations are progressing. There are two reports in circulation; one that she will leave to Prussia the responsibility for her recent enlargement policy, and even that she is to become a friendly ally of this Austro-Prussian combination. The preponderating indications are another character, and, in fact, unfriendly and threatening. The formation of a new Russian Poland is talked of, to which Austria must be forced to contribute Galizien. And this corresponds to the announcement from Belgium, that Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who had been on a mission to Russia, to make explanations concerning the purposes and recent action of Prussia, and secondly, to desire guarantees of the sanction of European Powers to the great territorial and political alterations in Germany, and finally to advance German ideas generally, had reported unfavorable of the tone at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

THE TONE IN PRUSSIA

must not be too credulously accepted from the voices of the Press, which are more than ever overpowered by the fear of censorship and suppression. Newspapers everywhere are being confiscated. The Rhine *Zeitung* has been twice successively suppressed, as if the only free voice in the land must be kept silent. The offensive article contains the following: "Those people who have finally thrown their principles overboard, in order to attain to a liberalism agreeable to the Government, how shall they be able to enter into community with those who have been striving step by step to gain the ascendancy over them, and who stand now as living reminders of their sins in the past and of their very great sins in the present?"

The Berlin *Volks Zeitung* has also been confiscated without specified complaints, probably on account of the republication of those brave words of JACOBY, who, like a tribune of the people, in a time of universal desertion, holds high the banner of their rights and freedom. "Indemnity," he cries, "for long continued disregard of the Constitution is absolutely impossible." There he stands in the Prussian Chambers, like an old Alpine peak, proving that the universal acclamations of victory cannot keep his head covered with clouds and mist. That speech deserves to be remembered. It is the voice of thousands in Prussia, which when the glitter of national enlargement has a little paled, will make itself heard in ominous threatenings. "If," says JACOBY, "again, the present system of government in Prussia continues, and to the present moment there is scarcely to be observed an evidence of change, then to the future newly-formed Germany will the former incoherence and weakness continue like a sickness unto death."

The *Weser Zeitung* speaks in another tone: "Beside the particularists, gr at Germanists and the Ultramontane Party, the Minister President has also arrayed against him the hostility of the feudalists. This is reason enough why the National Party should not frivolously make opposition against him. The work of consolidation which lies before us will be accomplished by Count BISMARCK or it will remain unaccomplished. Into what a chaos we shall then have fallen it would be painful to depict."

The King has replied to the address of the Chambers in a very significant manner. He is very courteous, and in reply to their anxious joy that no more unconstitutional acts would in the future occur, such as dispensing with the budget, or appropriating foreign lands, without consent of the Chambers, he assures them in the most urbane manner, that unless a necessity for it should again arise, he most assuredly will not do so again.

A special annexation commission has been appointed in the Chambers. They are dining sumptuously on crowns and kingdoms, with dukedoms and free cities for side dishes. It remains to be seen how the process of digestion and assimilation will proceed. The main questions are in regard to the constitutions of the several members and the composition and conditions of the North German Parliament. BISMARCK declares that he has nothing against a real union, but before the introduction of the Prussian Constitution the German Parliament must be allowed to express its voice. Play room and time must be allowed. He would not in the least object, however, that the Prussian Constitution should be introduced until October, 1867. BISMARCK does not seem to be lying upon a bed of roses. Opposition is aroused against his too constitutional tendencies. The population of the annexed States show themselves by no means disposed to accept goodnaturedly the Prussian tendencies. In Hanover the feeling has been so decided that the dispatch of a military force has been deemed advisable.

In Saxony, however, a more amicable feeling seems to prevail. A telegram from Leipsic speaks of an assembly of the people, in which the National party, with great majority, passed the following resolution: The interests of Germany and Saxony find their best guaranty in the embodiment of Saxony in Prussia. If this embodiment is impossible, the military leading, the diplomatic representation, and the control of the universal trade interest, should be given over to Prussia.

Finally, a festival on the 15th of Septembrr, is to be celebrated in Berlin, in honor of their victories, and a declaration of general amnesty is spoken of.

IN AUSTRIA

the Ministeral crisis, ever expected, has not yet occurred. Constitutional reform, reconciliation with Hungary, an many other fine things, are promised from day to day, without yet coming to their realization. The King, on his birthday, made a fine oratorical speech, but what properly is going to be done, we are not yet informed. A commission, with ALBRECHT at its head, for the reorganization of the army has been formed. Gen. CLAM GALLAS, to whom the disaster in Bohemia is partly ascribed, has been removed, and will leave Austria. The military tribunal has confirmed the complaint against him. BENEDEK is also called upon to clear himself before a military court for his affair at Agram.

VENETIA.

It has been conceded that the uniting of the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces with Italy, according to the terms of the peace made with Prussia, shall be effected, with no other condition than the payment of the debts which already belong to that Province; but this latter condition is a matter of so much importance, that the debates concerning may delay the conclusion of peace for several weeks. The compensation question is so important, that it is openly proposed whether State bankruptcy shall not be declared. Either this, or the seizure of the treasures of the Holy Church.

A Royal decree from Padua of the 16th of August, declares entire amnesty to political offenders. Italy has no more proscripts. MAZZINI is included, but seems disinclined to accept the proffered clemency.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Trials of Ordnance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 21.

After innumerable delays, the ordnance experiments commenced this morning by the Board of Engineer Officers appointed to investigate the value of iron for permanent fortifications. The guns which were used were well tested previously, and consisted of a fifteen-inch smooth bore Rodman gun, and a twelve-inch rifled piece of the same patent. At 11:00 the first shot was fired from the fifteen-inch gun at a wooden target placed at the right of the stone one, so as to obtain the proper elevation, and a few moments later the firing commenced. The following is a correct list of the shots and their effect upon the target, as made from personal observation: The first shot was fired by the fifteen-inch Rodman gun at an elevation of 40 minutes; charge, 46 pounds of powder; weight of ball, round shot, 432 pounds. Its effect was an indentation in the upper plate about fifteen inches in diameter and three inches deep. At the rear of the target two granite blocks were broken and forced outward, and the seams opened in their immediate vicinity. The pressure on the gun was 17,000 pounds, and the initial velocity of the shot 1,155 feet per second.

The second shot was fired from the same gun with a still less elevation, the charge of powder and weight of the ball being the same. The initial velocity of the ball was 1,130 feet per second, and struck the lower plate one foot from the ground. The indentation reached five and a half inches deep and eighteen inches in diameter, the plate in this case having a backing of six inches of sand, while the upper one rested directly against the face of the target. The damage, however, to the masonry was found to be considerably less. Three of the blocks at the back of the target were nearly started from their position, and none broken.

The third shot was fired by the twelve-inch Rodman gun, DYER's spherical projectile, weighing 620 pounds, being used, with a charge of fifty-five pounds of powder, and a half degree elevation given to the piece. The initial velocity of this rifle shot was less than the fifteen-inch shot, being only 1,020 a second. The upper plate was struck, making an indentation fourteen inches in diameter and four and three-quarter inches deep. Two blocks of granite were broken in the back of the target, and the seams between other blocks were opened.

The fourth shot was fired by the same gun, charge of powder projectile and elevation. The initial velocity of the shot was 1,079 feet a second, producing an indentation 13 inches in diameter and 5¾ deep. The masonry in the back of the target was considerably damaged, and the blocks, broken by the previous shots, crumbled into numerous pieces.

The fifth shot was fired by the same gun and charge of powder, &c., the elevation of the muzzle being considerably less. The projectile with an initial velocity of 1,103 feet, struck the lower plate about three feet from the ground.

This shot was conceded to be the most damaging of the five, and played sad havoc amid the granite in the rear. An indentation was produced, 14 inches in diameter and 7 [illegible] deep, splitting the iron plate into innumerable crevices, and nearly penetrating to the sand.

The experiments terminated for the day with these results, and will be resumed to-morrow, and prosecuted until the entire target is a mass of ruins.

The effect of the shot fired at the target—which is six feet thick, of solid masonry, carefully put together with iron dowels and toggels, and iron-clad with four inches rolled plates—was tremendous, and elicited the astonishment and admiration of all the officers conducting the experiments.

The opinion was strengthened, although generally at variance with the views entertained beforehand, that the six inches of sand adopted as a backing for one of the iron plates would not answer the object of the suggestion, and that the greatest resistance was offered where the plate was placed next to the face of the granite. A similar number of shots will completely wreck the stone-work of the target, but not materially damage the iron plates beyond the indentations, which have not as yet been penetrated save in the instance of the lower plate and its sand backing. The effect of the shots is transmitted from the iron directly to the masonry, and the effect of the shock is made visible in the crumbling of the blocks in the rear of the target.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—An Important Law for the Protection of Freedmen—They Have All the Legal Rights of White Persons.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Legislature adjourned last night. Among the most important measures adopted were the following: *An Act declaring the rights of persons known as slaves and as free persons of color. This secures to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make bills, enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all legal remedies the same as whites.* It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offences upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void. The stay law was defeated, but its objects were temporarily accomplished by the passage of an act postponing the next term of the State Courts from the Fall until Spring.

FROM PICTOU, N. S.

Arrival of the Terrible—Mr. Field a Passenger.

PICTOU, N. S., Sunday, Sept. 23.

The *Terrible* arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. She and the *Medway*, as soon as coaled, will proceed to the Straits of Northumberland.

Mr. Field came a passenger in the *Terrible* from Aspy Bay.

MISSOURI.

Cholera—Nominations for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The total number of deaths from cholera in this city, last week, were 202.

The Radicals of the Ninth District nominated GEO. W. ANDERSON for reëlection to Congress.

The Conservatives of the Second District nominated Judge BAY for Congress.

The Trot Between Cooley and Butler—Accident to Butler's Driver.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Sept. 23.

In the trot yesterday, between *Cooley* and *Butler*, the first two heats were won by the former and the next two by the latter. The excitement before the fifth heat was intense, and considerable ill-feeling was displayed by the drivers of both horses. Jockeying delayed the start for the last heat until after dark, from which *Butler* came in without a driver. The latter was found near the half-mile pole, with his skull broken. There are suspicions of foul play and Cooley's driver is under arrest. The driver of *Butler*, named MCKEEREN, is still alive this morning, but recovery is doubtful.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Sept. 23.

Mr. KEESE, the driver of *Butler*, died this evening from injuries received at the driving park last evening. There is no doubt that it was the result of foul play. A board, the end of which was covered with blood, was found near where the body lay. It is surmised that he was knocked from his seat with this weapon by some persons interested in the chances of *Croley*. The affair is the subject of conversation in all circles to-day, and other arrests besides the driver of *Croley*, have been made.

The Pittsburgh Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 23.

A delegation left here for Pittsburgh this evening, consisting of sixty veterans, from Brigadier-Generals down to privates. They were escorted to the depot by a large crowd of citizens.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 23.

About fifty delegates to the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention left here to-night, headed by Gens. DENNISON and WOOLEY. More will leave to-morrow.

The Cholera in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 22.

There were fifty-five deaths from cholera during the last twenty-four hours. Business is stagnant and everybody is leaving the city.

The Cholera in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 22.

There were eleven new cases of cholera and four deaths from old cases to-day.

The Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, NEAR FORDHAM, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have established an office here. The Park is three-quarters of a mile from Fordham depot.

GENERAL GRANT.

Letter from Gen. Grant's Father—His Career a very Remarkable one—His Position as Regards the Presidency—Under what Circumstances he will Accept the Nomination.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 20.

MR. EDITOR: I herewith hand you a letter from my old and highly esteemed friend, and for a term of twelve years, my partner in business, Hon. J. R. GRANT, father of the illustrious and honest ULYSSUS SIMPSON GRANT. I do not suppose the old gentleman thought of having this letter go to press, but thinking the public may feel some interest in reading a letter written by the General's father, I take the liberty, and a chance of getting a rough "rubbing down" of handing you the letter for publication.

If it is not asking too much, and you feel so disposed, you can publish it in your valuable paper, and oblige yours, &c., E. A. COLLINS.

VIRGINIA CITY, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 10, 1866.

E. A. Collins, Esq.:

MY KIND OLD FRIEND: A few weeks ago I received a long, and you may well guess, a very welcome letter. That letter I should have answered at the time, but as you had heard at that out-of-the-way part of the world that I had been appointed Postmaster of this city, and that it was near the close of the quarter, and that you know it was quite a task for a new hand to make a report and keep it correct for so large an office, you will say that I have a very good excuse for my delay, and especially so when I tell you that I have only this day got off the last of my report.

You may wonder how one at my age should be appointed to such an office. I will tell you. When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected to preside over the destinies of this truly great nation, he took one SALMON P. CHASE into his Cabinet. He had always been a good Democrat, when Abolitionism had nothing to do with party politics. Well there was a man in Cincinnati by the name HAMILTON CUMMINGS, a very noisy Abolitionist and of course he was admirably calculated and fitted for the office. All that was necessary was to rent a house and move his family to Covington. It was done, and he was appointed.

I was well known to Gov. DENNISON, Postmaster-General, and also to the President. About that time I wrote to our Congressman, ironically condemning him for his vote on the Negro Enfranchisement Bill for the District of Columbia. He went to the President and told him to appoint me Postmaster, and it was done; and as it afforded a very nice little salary of $3,000, which you know I never had any special objection to, I took it and entered on the duties, and things moved on well.

Well, I have told you how I was made P. M. I will now reply to your letter as well as I can from memory, for really your letter has been mislaid, and I can't lay my hands on it. Respecting your success in getting that article that is good for the "sore eyes," I know you don't care anything about it. Why should you? You have now more than ever will be needed to cure all the sore eyes in your family. You say you are shaping your affairs to get home about October. I will try to go out as soon after your return as possible.

You say something about my Soldier Boy. I forget what, but I believe you say you want to go WASHINGTON when he is inaugurated President, and ask me if I will go with you. Oh, yes, certainly I will go, and hope we may have a nice time of it. Stranger things than that have happened, but not more strange things than that would have been four or five years ago.

You know ULYSSES is not and never was an aspirant for any personal favor or promotion. When the war broke out he felt that as the Government had educated him for a soldier, and as it was likely soon to need his services he would not withhold them, so he was among the first to volunteer for the war, and to say the very least of it, his career has been a very remarkable one. You know he never asked for an office, a promotion or a command, or agreed to accept such when consulted. But when appointed, promoted, or ordered, he took right hold and has commanded larger armies, fought more battles, taken more prisoners and more ordnance than any other General history gives any account of. You may have noticed that the Government and the people fully appreciated all he has done and a good deal more. He was promoted from a private up to Brigadier-General in a few months, and all the time placed in important commands. He was promoted, until there was no longer any rank to promote him to. Then the Congress created a new rank of Lieutenant-General, and he was again promoted to that rank. No satisfied with that, Congress has created a still higher rank, of what is called a full General, and yesterday the Senate confirmed his appointment to that rank. I suppose they will have to be content, as there is no other rank which can be created. But that is not all. The people have moved in every way; besides the promotions I have described, and the large substantial testimonials he has received, the people everywhere are disposed to do him honor. Take that altogether, don't that seem a little strange to you? It does to me.

Now there is another thing which seems equally strange; the most ultra Radicals, the worst Copperheads, the desperate secesh, and the true Union men, all say: "Give us GRANT, we want no other platform than that he has written with his sword."

You know enough about ULYSSES to know that to accept the Presidency would be to him a sacrifice of feeling and personal interest. He could not well stand the trial of being a candidate for public favor; and his present position is every way a much better one than that of President. But if there should seem to be the same necessity for it two years hence, as now, I expect he will yield. Yours, &c., J. R. GRANT.

KENTUCKY.

Important Decisions in Military and Financial Cases—The Amalgamation Case—Sanitary and Religious.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

Last Fall I mentioned in the TIMES that the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, having lost $60,000 by the Morgan raid on Mount Sterling in June, 1864, sued J. W. WITHERSPOON, a returned Morgan officer, attached his land, and got judgment from a Circuit Court for the amount; and he appealed the case. The Appellate Court reverses, holding appellant, however reprehensible his rebellion, not properly the victim for the wrong "in which he took no more part than every other rebel in MORGAN's army or even elsewhere."

Many suits for divers acts done under the United States military orders are being transferred to the United States Court. Judge BALLARD is getting his hands full. JACK FRY, counsel for before-mentioned "Ohio amalgamationists," has, by writ of error, had their case removed to the United States Court, under "Civil Rights Bill." Judge BALLARD may decide whether they, legally married in Ohio, can likewise cohabit in Kentucky, despite Kentucky law.

Appellate Court has decided that, to constitute grand larceny, amount stolen must equal in value $4 in gold. Our City Judge, (CRAIG,)—a strong "Democratic" partisan—overriding said decision, holds answerable for that offence a negro charged with stealing $5 50 currency.

Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, at request of Drs. T. S. BELL and R. C. HEWITT, JOSEPH HOLT, G. D. PRENTICE, L. A. CIVILL, A. PETER, Rev. D. P. HENDERSON and other members of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, has reported its history. It disbursed in four years over 300,000 articles, beside numerous unopened packages received and forwarded. Its cash receipts and expenditures about $100,000. Its "Soldiers' Home" here, February, 1862, to November, 1865, provided for 268,114.

While our "Democratic" editors still villify JOSEPH HOLT, Mr. PRENTICE extols him.

The West Lexington Presbytery having violated the Assembly's order. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE and others have pronounced it thereby dissolved and reorganized in connection with the Assembly. PONTIAC.

Elections for Congressional Vacancies—Characteristic Performances of the Courier—Sensation Telegrams to Chicago and other Northern Papers.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

Gen. ROUSSEAU goes back by a small Hobson vote, without Duvall opposition. Mr. A. H. WARD takes Gen. SMITH's seat by a large majority over his Hobson competitor, Col. R. B. CARPENTER. Mr. ELIJAH HISE will succeed Mr. GRIDER.

Another eminent Kentucky politician and lawyer, GEO. A. CALDWELL, is no more.

JAMES SPEED is now at home and politically quiet. He announces that he has reopened his old law office.

The *Courier*, for seemingly sinister purposes, publishes names and addresses of all the Philadelphia "Southern Loyalists."

The *Courier*, characteristically, urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a Congress" until it admits the Southern members—to "protect himself by denying its legitimacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary and illegal enactments."

Kentucky and Southern affairs and feelings may just now be unsettled and unsatisfactory enough, but they cannot be bettered nor the Union cause advanced by bogus sensation dispatches concocted here and elsewhere South for party uses North. PONTIAC.

TEXAS.

Frontier Protection—State Troops.

From the Houston Telegraph.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN, commanding in the western part of our State, and having his headquarters at San Antonio, recently visited Austin, as is understood, on the invitation of Gov. THROCKMORTON. It is also understood that the object of his visit was that he might confer with the Executive on the protection of the frontier against Indian depredations and outrages. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, we are assured, is warmly disposed, so far as in him lies, to afford the needed protection, but he is much restricted in his orders. The Indian outrages are of pressing importance; it is desired by our citizens that the United States troops now stationed in the interior of the State, and utterly useless for all beneficial purposes, should be removed to the frontier, to defend our people against the Indians. We learn indirectly that Gen. HEINTZELMAN is of opinion that such a disposition of the troops, if it were deemed advisable, could not be effected before some time in November. The Frontier Protection Bill, providing for raising a regiment of three battalions, numbering some 1,400 men, passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority, but it hangs fire in the Senate. The enormous expenses it will impose on the State are a matter of serious consideration; the pay of privates being $30 per month. There are dangers of no inconsiderable magnitude connected with the organization and employment of this force, growing out of the relations which will unavoidably exist between this force and United States troops serving here, and charged more or less with a similar duty, complicated as the whole matter will be by the relations subsisting between the Indians and the Federal Government, add greatly to the gravity and importance of legislative action.

Jacob Thompson's Letter—His Wanderings in Europe—What he Thinks of the President.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 11, 1866.

To Captain William Delany:

MY DEAR SIR: Your interesting letter of the 16th ultimo was received by me on yesterday, and the only way in which I can manifest the unqualified pleasures it gives me is by making you an immediate reply. I never knew until I was cast out an exile, without home or country, and apparently without friends, how necessary to human happiness is human sympathy. A stranger in a strange land, caring for nobody, nobody caring for me, I determined, for my pleasure and improvement, to visit the principal scenes of historic interest, and thus familiarize myself with the story of those who had gone before me. I went to Paris, which, take it all in all, is the pleasantest city in the world, and there remained until I could reread her history, and learn something of the French language. Then I went to Switzerland, and visited the retreats of the different distinguished exiles, who, in the violence of party, had been driven from their country to this place of quiet and safety. I went to Rome, the home of the greatest men and purest patriots, whose history adorns the annals of the past, and there I remained two months, industriously employed all the time in examining the ruins of former greatness and grandeur, never feeling the slightest interest in the living, but absorbed with thoughts, principles, and actions of the mighty dead. Then I went to the delightful city of Naples—delightful for its climate and situation, not for its people; here was the seat of royalty now in banishment. Then to Egypt, the cradle of letters and learning; then to Palestine, to tread the ground our Saviour trod, to see the places where he performed his glorious works, to climb the sides of Mount Olivet, to stand on Mount Calvary, drink the waters from the pool of Siloam, and gaze upon the tomb where they laid his body, and which could only retain it for its appointed time. From here I think I came away a better man. I returned through the Greek isles, of vast interest to the student, up the Adriatic to Venice, a most singular place, with a marvelous history. Thence through Vienna, Munich, Frankfort, Cologne and Brussels, to Paris again. Here Mrs. THOMPSON left, yearning to see the land we both had loved, and love still; but I could not go with her, and why? Was it because I feared to meet there the penalties of offended law? Was it because trials might be instituted and proof be produced which would affix stigma upon my name? No! It was because I felt that there was no Constitution or law in the South for the protection of my rights. It was because the arbitrary will of an officer, guided by prejudice and passion, which have been excited by the grossest slanders and foulest falsehoods, might arrest, incarcerate, and in a thousand ways annoy me, and I could have no remedy. When civil rights are restored, when the military officer becomes subject to law, and for any violation of the rights of the citizen, the courts who have the power to inflict upon him condign punishment, then will I be happy to return and take my old friends by the hand; for I assure you, that with all her faults, I love my country. There is no other such country in the world. I have visited every kingdom and people which have any position among the nations of the earth, and with the intention—if ever I could find an acceptable place—to settle down and gather my little family about me, and there, in quiet, spend the remnant of my days; but I find no place in which I am willing to leave my family. No, for good or evil, the best country is the United States; and if there could be only security of person, property and reputation, it would be the most desirable country on earth. At all events, those dependent on me, I want them to remain and abide the fate and destiny of their country. What shall become of me is but of little consequence—my days of usefulness are past. My sun is fast hastening to its setting, but my will shall be that when life's fitful fever is over, my body shall be buried beneath the soil which has been fattened with the blood of my ancestors in the struggle for its independence. With these feelings, you can easily imagine how highly I appreciate any evidence of kindness and good will from those who are to keep vigils over my grave. Your petition is well intended. I am thankful to each and every one who signed it. I regard it as friendship's offering; but I fear it will be unavailing. Indeed it will be of no use. Mr. JOHNSON is or may be well disposed, but yielding to the suggestions of a deep, designing malignancy on the part of others, he has inflicted upon me gross injustice; he has inflicted upon me a grievous wrong in denouncing me as an escaped felon. I believe he knows and feels it, but I fear he is like all other men—the more groundless the reasons for his injury the more obstinate he will be in refusing to make reparation. Moreover, the President cannot act, for fear of the denunciations of the Radicals, if he were ever so well disposed. I would be unwilling to embarrass him with anything on my account, for I honestly believe if he succeeds there is some hope of the country. If he fails, the Constitution is buried, civil rights will become by-words, liberty is gone, and a deep gloom of inevitable darkness hangs over the destiny of the greatest people in the world. I weigh not my own fate as a feather in the balance; I only hope to live until I shall have power under the law to prosecute the perjurer and inflict punishment upon those who have wronged me: and although I have knelt at the tomb of our Saviour, yet I fear that the punishment that awaits the evil-doer in its coming. Your friend, J. THOMPSON.

United States Custom Officials Charged with Smuggling Brandy.

From the Buffalo Express, Sept. 22.

The courts of this part of the country bid fair, from present appearances, to be engaged at an early day on a case of the most startling interest, and one the developments of which will disclose a series of operations so rascally in their inception and details as to be almost beyond belief. Our readers will doubtless remember the arrest of three boys charged with smuggling brandy and cigars from Canada. It was claimed that BYRON MORSE and ALVIN R. CANFIELD, of Hartland, and PEARSALL B. IRISH, of Wheatfield, conveyed the contraband articles to Niagara County. They were brought before Commissioner PARKER, when their fathers, armed with letters from Collector FRANK SPALDING, certifying that they were responsible men, presented themselves and gave bail for the appearance of the accused for examination. Yesterday the case was resumed, and the young men committed for trial before the United States District Court on the 27th instant. Just here comes the curious part of the case. During the examination, a collector of one of the frontier ports was on the stand, when an officer appeared and asked the Commissioner if he was through with the witness. On receiving an affirmative reply, he announced that he had a warrant for the arrest of the revenue official on a charge of complicity in the crime. He also stated that warrants were out for the arrest of two other persons holding similar positions, for being engaged in the same transaction. We have before us the names of all three of the parties, but withhold them until the matter shall be judicially investigated. It is alleged that these three officials not long since visited the realms of a specie basis and purchased two cases of brandy and a quantity of cigars. These they left with the keeper of a saloon on the other side, (whose name we also have,) at the same time instructing him to deliver the goods into the hands of any one who should present an order which should be the duplicate of one they then gave him. The next step, it is alleged, was to approach the three boys and induce them to cross to Canada and bring over the brandy and cigars. This was successfully accomplished, but the boys were arrested and brought to this city for examination. How much of truth there may be in the allegations of the accusers in the case it would be improper to judge, but certainly the affair is one of the most singular we have lately been called on to record.

Gen. David Hunter and the Virginia Military Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Justice to a gallant officer, who stood by the Constitution of his country and the flag to which he had sworn military allegiance, and upheld them both when assailed by active treason, demands that he should not be placed in a false, still less in an odious attitude, before his fellow-citizens, for an act of war fully as justifiable, by the laws of war, as any act which allows of the destruction of the public property of a belligerent pertaining to military purposes.

In an address of Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, on the occasion of the reinauguration of the statue of WASHINGTON, at the Virginia Military Institute, he is made to hold this language, as reported by one of your correspondents a few days since:

> "This statue, thus formed and fashioned by HUBARD—placed here by the order of the General Assembly of Virginia—its erection superintended by her Chief Magistrate in person—retained its position until the memorable 13th of June, 1864. The day previous the Federal army, under the command of Gen. DAVID HUNTER (a Virginian by birth!) entered Lexington, and in less than twenty-four hours after he took possession, the beautiful and imposing buildings of the Virginia Military Institute were in ashes, having been first despoiled of the philosophical and chemical apparatus, and robbed of all that could be appropriated as trophies—Gen. HUNTER being upon the spot superintending the burning in person; and all this on a holy Sabbath morning! Under his superintendence this statue with its tablet was displaced from the pedestal and removed to Wheeling, in West Virginia. There it remained until the Legislature of that State (all honor to it for the noble deed) directed its return to its appropriate place.
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> "The spirit which marked the conduct of Gen. HUNTER on that occasion was in admirable harmony with that spirit which warred on the arts and literature of the fifth century in the Roman Empire, and has secured for him an immortality that will be as enduring and undying as attaches to him who burned the temple of Ephesus."

In a subsequent part of the same address Mr. LETCHER gives the following as a part of the military record of this Military Institute:

> "Of the Professors, nearly all were engaged for a longer or shorter period in the military service during the war through which the country has passed, and all acquitted themselves most creditably. Three of the Professors, Gen. JACKSON, Gen. RODES and Col. CRUTCHFIELD; and two of the Assistant Professors, Capt. MORGAN and Lieut. CRITTENDEN, were killed during the war. Of those who had been in the Institute as Cadets, 800 were in the Confederate service, 125 of whom were killed in battle, and 350 wounded."

What then is the true position that this Institute occupied when Gen. HUNTER took military possession of Lexington, Va., where it is situated? He found the buildings, apparatus, &c., in use of the Professors and students belonging to the State of Virginia. He found the Professors and students organized as a military body, armed in open hostility to the Government of the United States. Here then was a military post, with an armed garrison, provided with every means known to military science for training men, in the most efficient manner, to war against the Government of the United States, against which they were found, *in flagrante delicto*, in a state of rebellion. Could any case be made out much stronger to which the extreme laws of war would apply?

We destroy bridges, railroads, canals. Why? Because, as means of transportation for warlike stores, they are most efficient tools in the hands of an enemy. We destroy factories, mills, foundries, &c. Why? Because, without them an enemy could not keep his armies on foot. Yet, all of this class of objects is, for the most part, property belonging to private individuals who are non-combatants, men in the walks of civil life, women and orphans. As Gen. SHERMAN justly replied to the Governor of Georgia, "War is cruel." But how much more cruel to this class of persons, who, under its iron [illegible] brought, [illegible] ruin than to a State, whose public property, turned to the purposes of active warfare, [illegible] to possession of the enemy.

Gen. SMITH, the Superintendent of the Institute, an educated soldier, and supposed to know what is belligerent property, as if aware upon how slender a basis the denunciations of Gen. HUNTER by EX-GOV. LETCHER rested, in a brief history of the Institute, which EX-GOV. LETCHER read on the occasion, makes the following statement:

> "The Virginia Military Institute had just placed itself before the public as a General School of Applied Science, for the development of the agricultural, mineral, commercial, manufacturing and internal improvement interests of the State and country, when the army of Gen. HUNTER destroyed its stately buildings, and consigned to the flames its library of 10,000 volumes, the philosophical apparatus used for ten years by "Stonewall" JACKSON, and all its chemicals. The cadets were then transferred to Richmond, and the institution was continued in vigorous operaoperation until the evacuation of Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865."

Now, this statement is very well, as far as it goes. Had Gen. SMITH, however, told the audience that it was in 1860 that this movement for converting the Institute into a General School of Applied Science was made, and that it was four years afterward—in June, 1864—when it had been for nearly three years in active participation in the war waged against the Government of the United States, that its buildings were destroyed, and the other public property carried off by Gen. HUNTER, and turned over to the State of Western Virginia, the record would have been fuller and fairer.

That the library and apparatus of all kinds were public property, used for military purposes, in training this nursery of young soldiers, to render them more efficient in warring against the Government of the United States, and, as such, liable to confiscation, or even destruction, there can be no question.

The Professors of the Institute held military commissions, and, as ex-Gov. LETCHER tells us, "Nearly all were engaged, for a longer or shorter period, in the military service." Now, would any one pretend that the Professors of the West Point Academy, because they were not even actively engaged in the military service, viewing their relationship to that service, can claim any exemption from the usages of war? Could any one claim that the buildings, apparatus, &c., occupied by them and the cadets, are not subject to the same usages?

As to WASHINGTON's statue, it stands in a different category. Gen. HUNTER, perhaps, may have thought that the statue of the man who, more than any other, had formed the Union of these States—the man who, in the grand, grave words of his Farewell Address, had solemnly left this Union as a legacy to his fellow-citizens, to be ever held the dearest of their earthly heritage, and had warned them with prophetic tones of the woes of disunion—was hardly in keeping, where he found it, with those memorable words: That had he bequeathed his effigies to any custody, it would not have been, could he have foreseen it, to a body who had become the bitter foes of that very Union, the object of his cherished regard, and who were straining every nerve to destroy it.

That such words should be uttered on such an occasion, in such a locality and atmosphere, as those spoken by EX-GOV. LETCHER, whose private dwelling, by whatever hand, was shamefully and without any ground of palliation burned, is but natural. Few Virginians of the talking class could have resisted such an opportunity for a grand rhetorical flourish. But, if Gen. HUNTER's hands are clean from any other act of war but this of destroying the public property of an enemy found in efficient use for warlike purposes, he need not fear the unimpassioned verdict of posterity, however much every humane man must always lament the occasions that call forth the destruction of what ought alone to be made subservient to the blessings of peace. UNION.

Western Army Organization.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, among the dispatches dated Cleveland, Sept. 15, appears the following:

> "A resolution will be added, cautioning Union soldiers and sailors against the Radical and Revolutionary League lately organized in the Western States under the name of the 'Guard of the Republic.' This secret organization, which anticipates and is preparing for collision with the Government, is spreading rapidly in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and is trying to enlist all the soldiers who have seen service under its banner."

I take it for granted this refers to the organization throughout the States mentioned known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," as no organization of the name mentioned by your correspondent exists in those States. And now permit one who has been instrumental in getting up that organization to say that to call it a "Revolutionary League" is a slander upon its members, of whom there are sixty thousand already in Illinois alone. *Its objects are benevolent.* I regret that I have not a copy of the Constitution (which is public, and has been published in many papers), at hand to quote its principles. But the main points are "to assist soldiers and sailors at all times when in need, to care for and protect their widows, and educate their children, and to assist our comrades politically, everything else being equal. In short, to stand by each other at home as we did in the field. The Constitution was adopted by a State Convention held in Springfield, Illinois, in July, of which Gen. WALTER B. GATES was President.

I have no idea that the Cleveland Convention will pass a resolution as indicated by your correspondent; but I deem it my duty to prevent as far as possible the mistake about this organization from getting abroad. Every state in the Northwest is already organized. In Illinois every county has its post, and as the dispatch truly says, "it is rapidly spreading," and we hope ere long to have it organized in every State in the Union. The necessary qualification to become a member is an honorable discharge from the army or navy of the United States. Yours truly, ILLINOIS

Railway Connections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of the 16th inst., in an article on the "Inconveniences of Travel," you ask "Why connections are not made on the most magnificent pleasure route in America, *viâ* the Hudson River and Lake Champlain steamboats?" Permit me to answer: In former seasons such connections have been invariably made; but such is the influence exercised over the management of the Rensselaer and Saratoga road by the joint management of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, that the former have been compelled to make their arrivals at Albany so late that the day boats cannot wait for them. In this way travelers are forced to reach New-York by the Hudson River or Harlem roads, or remain over night at Albany.

A pleasant and desirable connection was proposed by way of Schenectady over what is now the "Athens branch of the New-York Central," but the same influence stands in the way. It is a significant fact that the enormous wealth and influence of the principal manager of the Harlem Road has enabled him to bring about the lease to the New-York Central of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad—*of which he was one of the principal owners*—for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of $120,000, and when leased, completed and in readiness, *to prevent its being used*, in order to promote his own selfish purposes.

It is perhaps not generally known that the same influences are at work striving to effect a similar lease of the Hudson River and Harlem Roads to the New-York Central, which contemplated scheme was delayed, if not frustrated, by a recent injunction in the interest of the stockholders, served on the directors of the New-York Central. *

Union Prisoners' Claims for Captured Money.

It is probably very generally known that Congress at its last session authorized the payment by Government of money taken by the rebels from our prisoners, but it may not be as generally known that claims, in order to receive attention, must be filed before October 1. That date is near at hand, and prompt attention to the matter, on the part of those interested, is desirable. In this connection, the following letter is of interest:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1866.

Messrs. Robinson & Brooks:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of the 11th, I am directed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners to inform you that soldiers having claims against the fund in the charge of this office for money taken from them by the rebels while prisoners of war, may make their applications direct to this office.

An affidavit is required stating the amount of claim, the character of the funds taken, and that no part of the amount claimed has ever been returned, or its equivalent in rebel currency. Affidavits of one or more witnesses who were actually present when the money was taken, and who must testify to the amount, are also required to entitle the claim to consideration.

No personal property having been turned over by the rebels to this office, it cannot entertain claims of that nature. An affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace must have affixed a certificate from the County Clerk; if before a notary, it must have the notarial seal. Respectfully yours,

[illegible] HARTS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES LAMB.

CHARLES LAMB. A Memoir by BARRY CORNWALL. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

It certainly seems as though Nature must have been in one of her strangest moods when she endowed with such genial and perennial humor a man like CHARLES LAMB, whose whole life was spent not only in the shadow, but in the actual presence of a real and living sorrow. The events which marked his quiet life were few, and yet the leading one was so fearfully tragic in its character, and the recollection of it was so constantly forced upon him through the presence of that sister who was the chief actor in it, and who was constantly liable to sudden returns of the malady which was the cause of the calamity, that it really seems almost incredible that one of the peculiarly sensitive temperament possessed by CHARLES LAMB, and who was, moreover, so strongly predisposed to the hereditary disease, could have lived nearly sixty years, and yet have stumbled but once into that region where mental darkness prevails. The phenomenon is a curious one, and those who make insanity a study will doubtless have their hypotheses to account for the fact. Some might find that CHARLES LAMB's safety was in the dull routine to which the necessities of his early life so rigorously held him; others, that a kind Providence repaid his devotion to his unfortunate sister by making the duty of caring for her strengthen a purpose, which was doubtless already firm, to guard against the beginning of mental wanderings; and still others might attribute his preservation to that humor with which he was so strangely endowed, and which played harmlessly, yet brilliantly and constantly, even while the clouds threatened to gather. Whatever may have been the real reason for his preservation from attacks which nearly every other member of his family endured, it is, perhaps, enough to know that his intellect, with the single exception alluded to, remained clear to the last. At the same time, it is certain that a knowledge of the lonely, and, it might almost be said, the dreary existence he led, as well as of the hereditary weakness against which he struggled on his own account, and with which he contended so manfully in behalf of those near and dear to him, has excited a sympathy with him which has gone far to keep alive a tender interest in every incident of his life. TALFOURD, in his solicitude for the memory of his friend, as well as out of regard for those living at the time he wrote, whose feelings might, by some chance, be wounded by full statements of certain passages in LAMB's life, very fittingly suppressed facts, which it is no harm to state at this late day. Although these omissions were few, it is a satisfaction to have them supplied by one so well qualified as Mr. PROCTER; and it must be a source of the deepest gratification to him to find that this labor of love has been reserved to crown his own very creditable literary career. There is, perhaps, now and then apparent in the execution of the work, too strong a desire to make a book out of the reminiscences which are here gathered together, for it was not until the last seventeen or eighteen years of his life—or from 1817—that Mr. PROCTER became intimate with Mr. LAMB. He is perfectly frank in stating this fact, for in a prefatory note, he writes:

> "I am, I believe, nearly the only man now surviving who knew much of the excellent ELIA. Assuredly I knew him more intimately than any other existing person, during the last seventeen or eighteen years of his life. In this predicament, and because I am proud to associate my name with his, I shall endeavor to recall former times, and to bring my old friend before the eyes of a new generation."

Very naturally the last half of "Barry Cornwall's" memoirs, or those covering the time of his own intercourse with LAMB, will be read with the keenest interest. But while that part of the volume which precedes this could not have been written without the aid of the life and correspondence as edited by TALFOURD, Mr. PROCTER has interspersed even here innumerable facts, which all admirers of the genial humorist must read with intense gratification, constantly chastened by the keenest sympathy. In one of the first paragraphs of the first chapter of these memoirs, Mr. PROCTER writes:

> "The fact that distinguished CHARLES LAMB from other men was his entire devotion to one grand and tender purpose. There is, probably, a romance involved in every life. In his life it exceeded that of others. In gravity, in acuteness, in his noble battle with a great calamity, it was beyond the rest. Neither pleasure nor toil ever distracted him from his holy purpose. Everything was made subservient to it. He had an insane sister, who in a moment of uncontrollable madness, had unconsciously destroyed her own mother; and to protect and save this sister—gentle woman, who had watched like a mother over his own infancy—the whole length of his life was devoted. What he endured, through the space of nearly forty years, from the incessant fear and frequent recurrence of his sister's insanity, can now only be conjectured. In this constant and uncomplaining endurance, and in his steady adherence to a great principle of conduct, his life was heroic."

No words could do justice to the depth, purity and holiness of a brotherly affection which could make such sacrifices as these, for history hardly furnishes a parallel to it. Of the fearful tragedy itself to which allusion is here made, we have the following account:

> "MARY LAMB had previously been repeatedly attacked by the same dreadful disorder; and this now broke out afresh in a sudden burst of acute madness. She had been moody and ill for some little time previously, and the illness came to a crisis on the 23d of September, 1796. On that day, just before dinner, MARY seized a 'case-knife' which was lying on the table, pursued a little girl (her apprentice) round the room, hurled about the dinner forks, and finally, in a fit of uncontrollable frenzy, stabbed her mother to the heart. CHARLES was at hand only in time to snatch the knife out of her grasp, before further hurt could be done. He found his father wounded in the forehead by one of the forks, and his aunt lying insensible, and apparently dying, on the floor of the room."

And would it be possible to conceive of a more touching picture than that sketched in this paragraph:

> "Soon after this time CHARLES took his sister MARY to live with himself entirely. Whenever the approach of one of her fits of insanity was announced by some irritability or change of manner, he would take her, under his arm, to Hoxton Asylum. It was very afflicting to encounter the young brother and his sister walking together (weeping together) on this painful errand; MARY herself, although sad, very conscious of the necessity for temporary separation from her only friend. They used to carry a strait-jacket with them."

The facts grouped together regarding the early associations of CHARLES LAMB only add to the wonder that his humor was not killed by its unpropitious surroundings long before it blossomed and bore fruit. Even then, however, the tenderness with which he always regarded real distress displayed itself. "He had a word of compassion," writes "Barry Cornwall," "for the sheep-stealer, who was arrested and lost his ill-acquired sheep, 'his first, last, and only hope of a mutton pie;' and vented his feelings in that sonnet (rejected by the magazines) which he has called the 'The Gypsey's Malison'"—an incident, by the way, which does not tell in favor of magazine publishers or readers of the present day, who seek so eagerly after the gross sensualities of SWINBURNE. In religious belief CHARLES LAMB was a Unitarian—a "one God-ite," as he once rather profanely styled himself; and in politics he naturally leaned toward the Liberals, although he had intimates at both extremes. Of JOHN LAMB, the elder brother of CHARLES, "Barry Cornwall" frankly tells us he does not retain pleasant impressions, and yet he was the favorite son of Mrs. LAMB. That her affections were misplaced is proven by the fact that JOHN had so little brotherly affection that he was content to allow the expense and care of maintaining his sister fall entirely upon CHARLES, although his own resources were much the largest. Still he may have had a dash of the humor which characterized CHARLES, for in the (Elia) essay "My Relations" we find it recorded that on one occasion when contemplating a group of Eton boys at play, he observed, "What a pity it is to think that these fine ingenious lads will some day be changed into frivolous members of Parliament." Mr. PROCTER is inclined to set this down as a point in the evidence which proves JOHN LAMB to have been gruff and disagreeable. Certainly if CHARLES had made the observation it would have been set down as one of his wittiest sayings. Coming to the time of "Barry Cornwall's" personal acquaintance with the subject of his reminiscences, we have this charming picture of him as he was in 1818:

> Persons who had been in the habit of traversing Covent Garden at that time, (seven and forty years ago,) might, by extending their walk a few yards into Russell-street, have noted a small, spare man, clothed in black, who went out every morning and returned every afternoon, as regularly as the hands of the clock moved toward certain hours. You could not mistake him. He was somewhat stiff in his manner, and almost clerical in dress; which indicated much wear. He had a long, melancholy face, with keen, penetrating eyes; and walked with a short, resolute step, city-wards. He looked no one in the face for more than a moment, yet contrived to see everything as he went on. No one who ever studied the human features could pass him by without recollecting his countenance: it was full of sensibility, and it came upon you like a new thought, which you could not help dwelling upon afterward; it gave rise to meditation, and did you good. This small, half-clerical man was—CHARLES LAMB.
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> CHARLES LAMB was about forty years of age when I first saw him; and I knew him intimately for the greater part of twenty years. Small and spare in person, and with small legs ("immaterial legs" HOOD called them,) he had a dark complexion, dark, curling hair, almost black, and a grave look, lightening up occasionally, and capable of sudden merriment. His laugh was seldom excited by jokes merely ludicrous; it was never spiteful; and his quiet smile was sometimes inexpressibly sweet: perhaps it had a touch of sadness in it. His mouth was well shaped; his lip tremulous with expression; his brown eyes were quick, restless and glittering; and he had a grand head, full of thought. LEIGH HUNT said that "he had a head worthy of ARISTOTLE." HAZLITT calls it "a fine Titian head, full of dumb eloquence."
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> LAMB himself was always dressed in black. "I take it," he says, "to be the proper costume of an author." When this was once objected to, at a wedding, he pleaded the raven's apology in the fable, that "he had no other." His clothes were entirely black; and he wore long black gaiters, up to the knees. His head was bent a little forward, like one who had been reading; and, if not standing or walking, he generally had in his hand an old book, a pinch of snuff, or, later in the evening, a pipe. He stammered a little, pleasantly, just enough to prevent his making speeches; just enough to make you listen eagerly for his words, always full of meaning, or charged with a jest; or referring (but this was rare) to some line or passage from one of the old Elizabethan writers, which was always ushered in with a smile of tender reverence. When he read aloud it was with a slight tone, which I used to think he had caught from Coleridge; Coleridge's recitation, however, rising to a chant. LAMB's reading was not generally in books of verse, but in the old lay writers, whose tendency was toward religious thoughts. He liked, however, religious verse. "I can read," he writes to BERNARD BARTON, "the homely old version of the Psalms in our prayer-books, for an hour or two, without sense of weariness." He avoided manuscripts as much as practicable: "all things read *raw* to me in manuscript." LAMB wrote much, including many letters; but his hands were wanting in pliancy ("inveterate clumsiness" are his words), and his handwriting was, therefore, never good. It was neither text nor running hand, and the letters did not indicate any fluency; it was not the handwriting of an old man nor of a young man; yet it had a very peculiar character—stiff, resolute, distinct; quite unlike all others that I have seen, and easily distinguishable among a thousand.
>
> When you went to LAMB's rooms on the Wednesday evenings, (his "At Home,") you generally found the card-table spread out, LAMB himself one of the players. On the corner of the table was a snuff-box; and the game was enlivened by sundry brief ejaculations and pungent questions, which kept alive the wits of the party present. It was not "silent whist!" I do not remember whether, in common with SARAH BATTLE, LAMB had a weakness in favor of "hearts." I suppose that it was at one of these meetings that he made that shrewd remark which has since escaped into notoriety: "MARTIN," observed he, "if dirt were trumps, what a hand you would hold!" It is not known what influence MARTIN's trumps had on the rubber then in progress. When the conversation became general, LAMB's part in it was very effective. His short, clear sentences always produced effect. He never joined in talk unless he understood the subject; then, if the matter in question interested him, he was not slow in showing his earnestness; but I never heard him argue or talk for argument's sake. If he was indifferent to the question, he was silent.
>
> The supper of cold meat, on these occasions, was always on the side-table; not very formal, as may be imagined; and every one might arise, when it suited him, and cut a slice or take a glass of porter, without reflecting on the abstinence of the rest of the company. LAMB would, perhaps, call out and bid the hungry guest help himself without ceremony. After the game was won (and lost) the ring of the cheerful glasses announced that punch or brandy and water had become the order of the night.
>
> It was curious to observe the gradations in LAMB's manner to his various guests, although it was courteous to all. With HAZLITT he talked as though they met the subject in discussion on equal terms; with LEIGH HUNT he exchanged repartees; to WORDSWORTH he was almost respectful; with COLERIDGE he was sometimes jocose, sometimes deferring; with MARTIN BURNEY fraternally familiar; with MANNING affectionate; with GODWIN merely courteous; or if friendly, then in a minor degree."

Of the London *Magazine*, to which CHARLES LAMB and a long line of illustrious *litterateurs* contributed, we have a very full account; then "Barry Cornwall" follows his friend down to the period of his release from the irksome duty at the East India House, bringing with it leisure, which in turn became burdensome, and in due time the genial biographer groups together a long catalogue of witty sayings by the humorist, from which we extract the following at random:

> "I once said something in his presence which I thought possessed smartness. He commended me with a stammer: 'Very well, my dear boy, very well; BEN (taking a pinch of snuff,) BEN JONSON has said worse things than that—and b—b—better.'
>
> To Mr. GILMAN, a surgeon ('query Killman?') he writes, 'COLERIDGE is very bad, but he wonderfully picks up, and his face, when he repeats his verses, hath its ancient glory—an archangel a little damaged.'
>
> To WORDSWORTH (who was superfluously solemn) he writes, 'Some d—d people have come in, and I must finish abruptly. By d—d, I only mean deuced.'
>
> The second son of GEORGE the Second, it was said, had a very cold and ungenial manner. LAMB stammered out in his defence 'that this was very natural in the Duke of Cu-Cum-ber-land.'
>
> 'CHARLES,' said COLERIDGE to LAMB, 'I think you have heard me preach?' 'I—n—never heard you do anything else,' replied LAMB.
>
> To a Frenchman setting up VOLTAIRE's character in opposition to those of Christ, LAMB asserted that "VOLTAIRE was a very good Jesus Christ—*for the French*."
>
> Once, while waiting in the Highgate stage, a woman came to the door, and inquired in a stern voice, "Are you quite full inside?" "Yes, ma'am," said CHARLES, in meek reply, "quite; that plateful of Mrs. GILMAN's pudding has quite filled us."
>
> Mrs. K., after expressing her love for her young children, added, tenderly, "And how do *you* like babies, Mr. LAMB?" His answer, immediate, almost precipitate, was, "Boi-boi-boiled, ma'am."
>
> HOOD, tempting LAMB to dine with him, said, "We have a hare." "And many friends?" inquired LAMB.
>
> It being suggested that he would not sit down to a meal with the Italian witnesses at the Queen's trial, LAMB rejected the imputation, asserting that he would sit with anything except a hen or a tailor.
>
> Of a man too prodigal of lampoons and verbal jokes, LAMB said, threateningly, "I'll Lamb-pun him."
>
> On two Prussians of the same name being accused of the same crime, it was remarked as curious that they were not in any way related to each other. "A mistake," said he; "they are cozens german."
>
> An old lady, fond of her dissenting minister, wearied LAMB by the length of her praises. "I speak because I *know* him well," said she. "Well, I don't," replied LAMB; "I don't, but d——n him, at a 'venture.'"
>
> The Scotch, whom he did not like, ought, he said, to have double punishment, and to have fire without brimstone.
>
> Of a pun, LAMB says it is a "noble thing *per se*. It is entire. It fills the mind; it is as perfect as a sonnet; better. It limps ashamed, in the train and retinue of humor."

And to this series "Barry Cornwall" adds the following foot note:

> "There were various other sayings of LAMB, which do not come into the above catalogue: as where—when enjoying a pipe with Dr. PARR, that divine inquired how he came to acquire the love of smoking so much, he replied, 'I toiled after it as some people do after virtue.' When GODWIN was expatiating on the benefit of unlimited freedom of thought, especially in matters of religion, LAMB, who did not like this, interrupted him by humming the little child's song of 'Old Father Longlegs won't say his prayers,' adding, violently, 'Throw him down stairs!' He consoles Mr. CRABBE ROBINSON, suffering under tedious rheumatism, by writing, 'Your doctor seems to keep you under the long cure.' To WORDSWORTH, in order to explain that his friend A was in good health, he writes, 'A is well; he is proof against weather, ingratitude, meat underdone, and every weapon of fate.' The story of LAMB replying to some one, who insisted very strenuously on some uninteresting circumstances being 'a matter of fact,' by saying that *he* was 'a matter of lie' man, is like LEIGH HUNT, who, in opposing the frequent confessions of 'I'm in love,' asserted, in a series of verses, that he was 'In hate.' CHARLES hated noise, and fuss, and fine words, but never hated any person. Once, when he had said, 'I hate Z,' some one present remonstrated with him: 'Why, you have never seen him.' 'No,' replied LAMB, 'certainly not; I never could hate any man that I have once seen.' Being asked how he felt when amongst the lakes and mountains of Cumberland, he replied that he was obliged to think of the Ham and Beef shop near Saint Martin's Lane; this was in order to bring down his thoughts from their almost too painful elevation to the sober regions of every-day life.
>
> LAMB one day encountered a small urchin loaded with a too heavy package of grocery. It caused him to tremble and stop. CHARLES inquired where he was going, took (although weak) the load upon his shoulder, and managed to carry it to Islington, the place of destination. Finding that the purchaser of the grocery was a female, he went with the urchin before her, and expressed a hope that she would intercede with the poor boy's master, in order to prevent his being overweighted in future. 'Sir,' said the dame, after the manner of TISIPHONE, frowning upon him, 'I buy my sugar, and have nothing to do with the man's manner of sending it.' LAMB at once perceived the character of the purchaser, and taking off his hat, said, humbly, '[illegible], ma'am, you'll give me a drink of small beer.' This was, of course, refused. He afterwards called upon the grocer, on the boy's behalf—with what effect I do not know."

Beside these anecdotes we have occasional glimpses of CHARLES LAMB's home life under other aspects which in spite of their painful side are nevertheless sometimes amusing. Thus we are told that as the illness of his sister MARY became more frequent CHARLES was compelled if any exciting talk occurred, to dismiss his friend with a whisper. "If any stupor or extraordinary silence was observed, then he had to rouse her instantly. He has been seen to take the kettle from the fire and place it for a moment on her head-dress, in order to startle her into recollection. He lived in a state of constant anxiety; and there was no help." Sometimes he had to receive jests as for instance "when introduced to GODWIN, who greeted him with the memorable opening question: 'And pray, Mr. LAMB, are you toad or frog?' This inquiry, having reference to an offensive caricature just published, did not afford promise of a very cheerful intimacy. LAMB, however, who accorded great respect to GODWIN's intellect, did not resent it, but received his approaches favorably, and indeed entertained him at breakfast the next morning."

The reminiscences, which of course extend to the day of CHARLES LAMB's death, are made both interesting and valuable by sketches of those whom the writer met at the home of his friend. Here, for instance, is a pen picture of COLERIDGE:

> "In his mature age (when I knew him) COLERIDGE had a full, round face, a fine, broad forehead, rather thick lips, and strange, dreamy eyes, which were often lighted up by eagerness, but wanted concentration, and were adapted apparently for musing or speculation, rather than for precise or rapid judgment. Yet he was very shrewd, as well as eloquent; was (slightly) addicted to jesting; and would talk "at sight" upon any subject with extreme fluency and much knowledge. "His white hair," in LAMB's words, "shrouded a capacious brain."

Of WORDSWORTH we have this account:

> "I have a vivid recollection of WORDSWORTH, who was a very grave man, with strong features and a deep voice. I met him first at the chambers (they were in the Temple) of Mr. HENRY CRABB ROBINSON, one of the most amiable of men. I was a young versifier, and WORDSWORTH was just emerging out of a cloud of ignorant contumely into the sunrise of his fame. He was fond (perhaps too fond) of reciting his own poetry before friends and strangers. I was not attracted by his manner, which was almost too solemn, but I was deeply impressed by some of the weighty notes in his voice when he was delivering out his oracles. I forget whether it was "Dion" or the beautiful poem of "Laodamia" that he read, but I remembered the reading long afterward, as one recollects the roll of the spent thunder.
>
> I met WORDSWORTH occasionally afterward at CHARLES LAMB's, at Mr. ROGERS', and elsewhere, and once he did me the honor to call upon me. I remember that he had a very gentle aspect when he looked at my children. He took the hand of my dear daughter (who died lately) in his hand, and spoke some words to her, the recollection of which, perhaps, helped, with other things, to incline her to poetry. HAZLITT says that WORDSWORTH's face, notwithstanding his constitutional gravity, sometimes revealed indications of dry humor. And once, at a morning visit, I heard him give an account of his having breakfasted in company with COLERIDGE, and allowed him to expatiate to the extent of his lungs. 'How could you permit him to go on and weary himself?' said ROGERS. 'Why, you are to meet him at dinner this evening.' 'Yes,' replied WORDSWORTH, 'I know that very well; but we like to take the *sting* out of him beforehand.'"

GEORGE DYER would not be remembered by the present generation, probably, had he not immortalized himself by his absent-mindedness. One of his freaks was emptying his snuff-box into the teapot when he was preparing breakfast for a hungry friend, &c. LAMB himself, in one of his letters, communicates the fact that GEORGE DYER, "that good-natured poet, is now more than nine months gone with twin volumes of odes."

It was only to be expected that a veteran like "Barry Cornwall," so full of reminiscences of men and things, should be garrulous and somewhat unsystematic in his recollections, frequently repeating the same fact in several different forms, but all this can be pardoned when he solemnly assures us that "CHARLES LAMB was 59 years old at his death; of the same age as CROMWELL, *between whom and himself there was, of course, no other similitude*." Mr. PROCTER has given us, however, a thoroughly delightful book, and one containing information about the most genial humorist of the present century, which the world would have been poorer had it been compelled to go without. It will, of course, takes its place in every library by the side of TALFOURD's collection of LAMB's works, for it may be regarded as an appendix to them. The publishers have had the mechanical part of the work executed with that taste and skill which marks all their productions.

POLITICAL

President Johnson and the Armless Sailor—A Base Slander Refuted.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 19.

We felt fully justified in pronouncing the statement attributed to the armless sailor, that President JOHNSON treated him rudely and gave him no money, a falsehood. We have now the testimony of a lady who was an eye-witness of the presentation and reception of the sailor to refute the statement and to prove that the President did the reverse of what was stated. The lady resides at Newark, and we have the best of testimonials as to her veracity and standing.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS U. & A.:—I notice to-day in your local columns, the statement which the *Democrat* says the armless sailor made at the City Hall, with regard to his offering his photograph to President JOHNSON at the Syracuse reception. I wish to state to you what I witnessed on that occasion. I was present at the Syracuse reception. I occupied a window just above the rear car, from the platform of which the President spoke; and distinctly saw all that passed. I saw the sailor hold up his mutilated arms toward the President, and I saw President JOHNSON and Admiral FARRAGUT bend over, take him under the arms and lift him up on the platform. Then I saw the President take several greenbacks out of his pocket and give them to the sailor. Admiral FARRAGUT also gave him greenbacks, after which he passed into the car. After the reception, a naval officer, who stood just in front of the platform, told me that the President gave the sailor $20, and Admiral FARRAGUT gave him $15, and the other gentlemen within the car made up the sum to $100. The naval officer above mentioned was on board the same vessel with the sailor for two years, and was personally acquainted with him and with Admiral FARRAGUT. Please make whatever use you may see fit of the above facts.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Ohio Eighteenth Congressional District Acceptance of Col. O. H. Payne.

Col. O. H. PAYNE, of Cleveland, has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Convention of National Unionists and Democrats, which was held in that city on the 18th inst. In his letter he says:

> Holding then now, as during the war, that the Union is indissoluble, and from it no State can of itself withdraw, nor by any other State be expelled; that the Government gained no new rights and powers by the war that it did not possess before the rebellion broke out, the Constitution then, as now, conferring on it its only jurisdiction; that the rebellion sought to cast off that power and authority, and the valor of the Union arms prevented it, leaving the States in the same condition as before the war; that the penalties of treaties may be visited on individuals, but not on communities; that each State can and should share in the General Government, and that States and their people have rights of representation from which they cannot be expelled under the Constitution; holding, too, that this plan of restoration is best in point of policy and also best in point of law and justice, and that it is the only way to bring about the speediest and most lasting peace; and also fully indorsing the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and the address and resolutions of the loyal Convention of the Union soldiers and sailors, just held in this city, I accept the honor of the nomination you have just made. And to the young men of the district I look for sympathy and support, many of whom have bared their breasts to the storm of battle, and have been baptized in blood while sustaining with matchless heroism the unity and glory of our country.
>
> With much respect, your obedient servant,
>
> O. H. PAYNE.

Minnesota Republican State Convention.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention was held at St. Paul on the 19th inst., 128 delegates being in attendance. Candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court were nominated, the only State officers to be voted for this Fall. The resolutions adopted indorse the Constitutional Amendment, thank the soldiers, and declare that the late action of Congress, giving additional bounties, has only partially discharged the Government's duty to its heroic defenders, and urge that further and more full justice be done them. The following are also included:

Resolved, That the Union Party of Minnesota, having sustained the General Government during four years of successful war, against the united efforts of rebels in the South and rebel sympathizers North, will maintain its integrity, and [illegible] in the future, as in the past, a solid front [illegible] the efforts to surrender the Government to those who sought to destroy it.

Resolved, That we join in the demand that the loyal men of all the States that defended and preserved the National Government, shall dictate the terms on which traitors and rebellious States shall again participate in the Government.

New-Jersey Fourth District—Mr. Hill's Acceptance.

Hon. JOHN HILL, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey, has accepted his nomination. In his letter he favors a judicious tariff and the protection and encouragement of the iron interests of his locality, and deprecates all schemes to impair the sacred inviolability of the indebtedness incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. He also says: "It is desirable, undoubtedly, that the national troubles should be composed, and the late rebellious States restored to their practical relations with the Government, with as little delay as possible; but it is infinitely more desirable and important that the final adjustment should involve the elements of justice and permanence, and insure, if not indemnity for the past, at least full and ample security for the future. Any plan of reconstruction which secures less than this—which fails to organize our national life for the future upon the basis of freedom and equality of rights before the law, must prove a snare and delusion, and impose a vast legacy of evils upon our posterity."

The Maine State Election.

The Kennebec *Journal* publishes full official returns from all but sixteen towns of the votes given for the several candidates at the late State election. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN's majority as Governor is 27,258, contributed by the several counties as follows: Androscoggin, 2,440; Aroostook, 335; Cumberland, 2,926; Franklin, 886; Hancock, 1,461; Kennebec, 4,375; Knox, 470; Lincoln, 666; Oxford, 1,424; Penobscot, 4,352; Piscataquis, 884; Sagadahoc, 1,679; Somerset, 1,688; Waldo, 1,682; Washington, 1,006; York, 984. The following are the majorities cast for the Congressional candidates: In the First District Mr. LYNCH 3,916 majority; in the Second District Mr. PERHAM has 6,429 majority; in the Third District Mr. BLAINE has 6,550 majority; in the Fourth District Mr. PETERS has 5,315 majority; in the Fifth District Mr. PIKE has 4,794 majority. The Senate—31 members—is entirely composed of Republicans. The House, which comprises 151 members, will be composed of 138 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Republicans gain Representatives as follows: In Harpswell, Westbrook, Warren, Biddeford, and Kennebunkport, each one. They lose one each in Cumberland and Acton. Net gain, three. The towns and plantations to be heard from gave, in the aggregate, 89 Republican majority last year in a vote of 500.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In response to a resolution of inquiry from the City Council of Baltimore, WILLIAM PRICE, Councillor for the City, has given an opinion that registry cannot effect the municipal election. He says: "The same question was involved in the inquiry of September, 1865, and I give the same opinion now that I did then, and that is, that the people are entitled to vote, if at all, under the old law and irrespective of all registration of voters. The law recommits the whole subject of registration back into the hands of the registers. It regards the old registration as unfit for use until corrected and amended. It is like the last year's almanac, and until it comes from the hands of the registers there is no registration in existance. It is supposed by some gentlemen that the municipal officers, as there can be no election, must hold over. But if they hold over now, they must hold over the next year, and the next, for they never can, as the law now stands, be elected under the Registry act, a contingency which the law-making power never could have intended."

R. L. JOHNSON, Esq. conservative candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, closes a letter in reply to a question as to whether he indorsed the resolutions of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, as follows:

> Believing, then, that every State in the South is entitled to two Senators in Congress, and as many members of the House of Representatives as the act of Congress provides, I can at once "subscribe to the sentiments" of the resolutions to which you refer. And while, under that other clause of the Constitution, which makes each House judge of the "qualifications of its own members," *I would refuse a seat to any disloyal member*, and every member *refusing* to take the *test oath* prescribed by Congress, I would make the disqualification a *personal* one, and not permit it to impair the rights of a sovereign State. I remain, very respectfully, yours,
>
> R. L. JOHNSTON.

A meeting of soldiers and sailors of Michigan, who indorse the President's policy, was held in Detroit on the 15th inst., and a permanent organization effected. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS was nominated for President, but it was stated that as he was a candidate for Governor he could not attend to the duties of the office. Gen. H. A. MORROW was then elected permanent President, and signified his acceptance. The following, being one from each district, were elected Vice-Presidents, viz: Gen. GEO. SPAULDING, Capt. MANSFIELD, Col. A. W. WILLIAMS, Gen. A. A. STEVENS, Col. S. E. BEACH, Col. WM. B. MCCREERY. It was voted that the organization should be called "The National Union Boys in Blue." Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia Convention, and also that "as soldiers and sailors, they will not support any candidate for Congress who is not pledged to favor the immediate admission into Congress of loyal representatives from all the States of the Union."

ROBERT OULD has published the following card "to the people of the City of Richmond:" The frequency with which I have been approached to present myself as a candidate to fill the present Senatorial vacancy, has been to me a source of sincere gratification. In the same spirit of directness I have only to say that if you should regard me worthy of your suffrages, I will employ every ability to understand and defend your best interests, and to repay your confidence with a return of faithful service.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD.

The Idaho Legislature stands as follows; Council, 7 Democrats, 3 Union; House, 17 Democrats, 3 Union. No disposition is manifested to agitate the question of State organization this year. The election was held on the 13th of August. The Idaho *World* says: "Boise County gives HOLBROOK (for Congress) 700 majority; Ada County, 91; Owyhee, 150; Alluras, (reported,) 15. The northern counties will probably increase the majority. His total majority will probably exceed 1,000, and possibly will reach 1,200. The fight was bitter, but it is charged that the Unionists lost the day by attempting to trade off some of their candidates."

In a recent letter, declining to serve as a delegate to the North Carolina State Convention of "Unmistakably Loyal Citizens," at Raleigh, Sept. 20, Hon. JOHN N. WASHINGTON, Mayor of that city, says: "Permit me earnestly to appeal to both sides (in this unnatural contest) for the exercise of mutual forbearance. Why should there be hard feelings between us? Both sides undoubtedly were actuated by high patriotic motives in the late fearful contest. The South was worsted, and bows to the result. Why not, then, like brave and magnanimous foes, shake hands and become noble and generous friends? God grant this may speedily happen."

The Sandusky (O.) *Register* says Judge SPALDING made a speech in that city a few days since, in which "he declared that every hair of his head was Radical, but so vividly did he see the dangers to come from a permanent rupture between Congress and the President, that, in his efforts to avert that calamity, he had come near throwing his 'radicalism' under suspicion among some of his constituents." He denounced with dignified but emphatic earnestness, the course of Mr. JOHNSON.

The election for Members of Congress in the Sixth Kentucky District, on the 15th inst., was but wekely contested. All the candidates were supporters of the President's policy, and the Radicals did not vote. In Covington the vote stood—for WARD, Democrat, 738; CARPENTER, Union and Independent, 168; DOUGHTY, Democrat and Independent, 12. In Newport—for WARD, 367; CARPENTER, 36. WARD was elected.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*, which a week ago contained an article against Gen. BUTLER as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, declaring he could not be elected, has changed its opinion, and on Saturday last said: "We are occasionally asked if we think BUTLER can be elected to Congress. Bless your souls, he is elected. It is a past event with him. They will count the votes, as a matter of form, in November, but only for form."

The venerable Judge PRITCHARD, a Republican leader from the organization of the party, is stumping the First District of Indiana as a Johnson candidate for Congress. The gallant Col. GAVIN of the same State, Republican candidate for Congress in 1862, is making speeches in favor of the Philadelphia platform.

Major B. LAWLESS, who announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Third Kentucky District, has withdrawn his name in favor of Hon. ELIJAH HISE. The election takes place Oct. 6, and is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. HENRY GRIDER. The Democratic Convention is to be held at Glasgow Sept. 22.

York is the only county in Maine that has made a net gain from last year for the Democrats. Returns from all the towns in the county except Shapleigh give PILLSBURY 5,782—CHAMBERLAIN 6,769—majority for CHAMBERLAIN 997. In the same towns last year, HOWARD 4,970, CONY 6,121—majority for CONY 1,151; net democratic gain 154.

The Democrats and Conservative Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Iowa have nominated Hon. REUBEN NOBLE. Mr. NOBLE is one of the ablest men in Iowa, and has hitherto acted with the Republican Party. His opponent is Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

In consequence of the alarm felt by numbers of delegates and others throughout the State at the presence of cholera in Nashville, the Conservative State Executive Committee of Tennessee have postponed the Convention from Thursday, the 13th inst., to Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Among the aspirants for a seat in Congress from the Massachusetts Third District, now that Hon. A. H. RICE has declined a renomination, are mentioned Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, SOLOMON B. STEBBINS and E. C. BAILEY, Esq., editor of the Boston *Herald*.

Sept. 19 was the last day of registration in Maryland. The whole number registered this year in Baltimore is 14,078, which, added to 10,200 registered last year, foots up the entire voting population of the city at 24,278. The total vote of the city in November, 1860, at the Presidential election, was 30,148.

Hon. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the Democratic aspirant in the Thirteenth Ohio District for a seat in Congress, has accepted Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO's invitation to a discussion before the people, and has prepared a list of charges and questions to which he demands that Mr. DELANO shall respond.

The new members of Congress chosen at the recent election in Arkansas are WILLIAM BYERS, from the First District, A. W. HOBSON, from the Second District, and A. B. GREENWOOD, from the Third District.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that P. B. HAWKINS is spoken of for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky. Hon. JOHN J. GATEWOOD, the present representative from Allen County, is also mentioned in this connection.

A new paper is to be started at Burlington, Vt., under the management of Capt. JOHN DREW. It is to be in the interest of PORTUS BAXTER, who is one of the two Republican candidates for Congress in the Third District of Vermont.

At the election in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, Gen. ROUSEAU received in nine wards 992 votes, and there were 3 scattering votes. The vote of the city was very small—not more than twelve or fourteen hundred.

The Conservatives of the Second District of Illinois, in mass Convention at Elgin, have nominated E. M. HAINES for Congress. The nomination will probably be ratified by the Democratic Convention at Marengo, on the 2d of October.

GEORGE ALFRED CALDWELL, ex-member of Congress, and a prominent lawyer of Louisville, died suddenly, on the 17th inst., of rheumatism of the heart.

Hon. DAVID STUART, formerly representative in Congress, is lying quite sick with a fever at Detroit, his former residence. He is now a citizen of New-Orleans.

Mr. W. L. SCOTT has been nominated by the Conservatives and Democrats of the Erie, Penn., District as their candidate for Congress, against Judge SCOFIELD. He is Mayor of Erie City.

GAYLORD J. CLARKE, Democrat, of Lockport, has written a letter stating that "under no possible circumstances can he be induced to permit the use of his name" as a candidate for the Assembly.

Woodstock, Vt., sends this year to the Legislature one of its most esteemed and able citizens in CHARLES MARSH, brother of Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, Minister at the Court of Turin.

It is stated that Hon. JOHN A. KASSON has been read out of the party by the Republican State organ at Des Moines, Iowa, for a speech delivered last week.

The Boston *Traveler* has been informed on good authority that WENDELL PHILLIPS will accept a nomination, if tendered to him, by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Hon. DAVID TURPIE and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, opposing candidates for Congress in the Ninth Indiana District, will hold a joint discussion at Peru, Saturday, Sept. 29.

A number of the citizens of Hart County, Ky., publish a card requesting Gen. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, of Barren County, to become a candidate for Congress.

It is stated that FRED. DOUGLASS will soon commence the publication, in Alexandria, Va., of a paper devoted to universal suffrage.

Gen. A. P. WILLIAMS has written a letter accepting the Conservative nomination for Governor of Michigan.

Out of a voting population of over 3,000 in Sumner County, Tenn., only 105 have been registered as voters under the present law.

A Loyal League is being organized in Chicago.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

Its Origin—Early Efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association—Ultimate Success—The Hour of Prayer During the Revival—Various Noon-Day Meetings—Requests for Prayer—Union Hymns.

To-day the anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting is to be held in the old North Dutch Church, at the corner of Fulton and William streets. In view of this fact, a brief history of the rise and progress of the meeting will be interesting to thousands in whose minds the sweet remembrance of lofty, soul-inspiring and heart-converting experiences of years gone by still lingers. Early in the year 1856 one or two members of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, were convinced that some means should be adopted by which to reach the one hundred and fifty thousand young men residing in the heart of the metropolis. This conviction was strengthened by the report of Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, relative to the operations of kindred Associations in Great Britain and other parts of Europe which he had visited, as the duly accredited representative of the New-York Association. In that report, Mr. MCCORMICK, (who is now Governor of the flourishing Territory of Arizona,) brought before the Association in a stronger light than had before been realized, the vast usefulness of which these organizations were capable. More especially did the operation of the London Association and its many branches raise the question in the minds of many of the young men who listened to the report, whether a similar system of branches was not called for, and would not be productive of equal benefits among the young men of the American metropolis. Resolutions of inquiry were offered, and long and interesting discussions followed at several successive meetings of the Association, and for a little while the subject was lost sight of, owing to the opinion having gained ground that the time had not yet arrived for taking such action. One or two of the members thought differently, and foremost among these was Mr. L. L. DEAN, at that time engaged as entry clerk in the hardware house of Messrs. SHELDON, HOYT & CO. In August, 1856, this gentleman spent a whole week in efforts to secure the occasional use of the old John-street M. E. Church, thinking that would be an available rallying point. This effort did not succeed. So determined was Mr. DEAN in his project, that he undertook to bear any expense which might be incurred himself, a matter in which other spirits subsequently shared. He next thought of the Consistory Rooms of the North Dutch Church, called upon Rev. Dr. DEWITT, who received him in the most cordial manner, and gave his warm approval of the plan proposed, and referred him to Rev. Dr. KNOX, then the senior minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church. Dr. KNOX entertained the visitor and his proposition with a warmth of expression that strengthened him in his work, and gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. AGRICOLA WILKIN, one of the "Church Masters." No further obstacle was thrown in the way. The use of the rooms was granted on any evenings when not required for meetings of the church. A weekly meeting was commenced, Mr. DEAN being Chairman and Mr. TITTERINGTON Secretary. After having had two or three meetings, a noon prayer-meeting was commenced.

THE FIRST NOON PRAYER MEETING

was held on the 11th of September, 1856, or about that time. This meeting was sustained daily for a time, and then for a while three times a week, between 12 and 1 o'clock. At first only half an hour was occupied, from 12:30 to 1 o'clock. The room in which the meeting was held never was full. This continued through 1857 until the Summer, when it was deemed best, owing to the absence of people from the City, to suspend it for a time. While this meeting was held the basis of its conduct was "come and go as you like, and stay no longer than suits your convenience." Besides the gentlemen named, others were active in carrying on the noon prayer meetings, among them Mr. Jos. H. Butler, Mr. Chas. B. Aborn, Mr. Washington S. Toland, Mr. Benj. T. Rogers, Mr. R. R. McBurney, Mr. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Mr. George B. Cornell, Mr. Austin Abbott, Dr. Howard, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Newman and others. In order to gather in young men to these meetings printed cards of invitation were distributed copiously in the business houses.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

of 1857 led thousands of business men to the consideration of other than worldly matters, and out of this great misfortune grew the great religious revival of 1858 which swept over the land, carrying men and women, young and old, before it. The noonday prayer meetings at the Consistory Rooms of the North Dutch Church were suspended during the Summer of 1857. At a late part of the season, while the young men, under the lead of Mr. COLGATE and some others, were making arrangements for resuming the meetings at noon, Mr. LAMPHIER called at a certain store in the neighborhood of Fulton-street, where a conference on the subject was in progress, and stated that he was then employed by the Consistory of the church, and that he had, under their instructions, already taken some steps about reopening the meeting, and urged the young men to leave it in his care, and to take hold of it with him and help sustain it, rather than have two meetings. The young men approved of his proposition, providing the exercises be sustained on a thoroughly union basis, and accordingly went to work with Mr. LAMPHIER, and coöperated withhim until the Consistory Rooms were no longer large enough to contain the vast congregations of men and women who came up at the hour of noon to pray. We shall see hereafter how this muster-seed grew and spread out its branches. Meantime it is due to the history of this movement to observe, that although Mr. LAMPHIER had been invited to participate in its early stage he neglected to encourage the enterprise until it was proposed that it should be regarded as an arm of the Dutch Church. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, in a work which he published after the revival, gave it the significant title of *The Noon Prayer Meeting of the North Dutch Church, Fulton-street, New-York*. Of this book, the editor of the *Young Men's Magazine*, Mr. MCCORMICK wrote: "As a faithful historian, Dr. CHAMBERS should have [illegible] himself with a movement entered upon [illegible] a twelve month prior to September, 1857, and in which, beyond all dispute, the now celebrated Fulton-street noon meeting had its origin." This notice is followed by a brief history of the movement, and is to be found at page 469 of the second volume of the *Magazine*. In the same manner Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, at the time Pastor of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, wrote to the Boston *Journal* misstatements as to the manner of the origin of the noon meetings, but admitted that "the noon meeting was commenced in October, 1856, by certain members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Whoever started the Fulton-street meeting, is of less consequence, however, than

THE GREAT SUCCESS

which followed, and which was mainly due to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who were present at all points to do the hard work necessary to promote the triumph of their cause. The hour of prayer became an institution in this City. The spirit of religion permeated the whole community to such an extent that its fervor sought expression at the noon meetings wherever held; these expressions being controlled by the variety of motives and impulses peculiar to the feelings of Christian first love. The great zeal manifested throughout the Summer of 1858 in these meetings amounted to the very beauty which charms the beholder and innoculates him with almost kindred enthusiasm. The meetings were reported by the daily newspapers. They were eagerly sought by the reporters all over the City, and the conquests of conversion in this Gotham were duly chronicled and sent forth to hundreds of thousands in the homes throughout the country. From all directions people poured into the City of New-York to see our Sauls, who had persecuted the Church, bending meekly at the feet of Jesus; our business men, who through too much faith in customers, had broken down financially, confessing their abiding faith in "Him who loved the souls of men." The temple of the drama was turned into the house of God; Burton's Theatre had become an arena in which men wrestled with God in prayer for His blessing.

In announcing the John-street prayer-meeting the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association said: "This meeting is similar to the one held in Fulton-street. Owing to the over-crowded state of the rooms at that place, and the manifest increasing interest, it has been thought best to open this place also."

Such was the rapidity of the spiritual work then in progress. As the Fulton-street meeting was only of importance when viewed in its results, so it is interesting to recount the noon meetings in this city which grew out of it.

LIST OF MEETINGS.

The noon hour became too short for the object which the praying people had in view, hence what was the noon prayer-meetings became "Union Prayer-meetings," and here follows a list of these, and the times at which they were held:

Seventh-avenue R. D., from 6 A. M. to 7 A. M.
Broome and Elizabeth streets, from 7:45 A. M. to 8:30 A. M.
Church of the Puritans, from 8 A. M. to 8:45 A. M.
Hope Chapel, from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.
Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, from 8 A. M. to 8:30 A. M.
Macdougal-street, B., from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
Church of the Puritans, (Ladies,) from 10:45 A. M. to 11:45 A. M.
John-street M. E. Church, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Fulton-street R. D., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Mission Chapel, No. 106 Centre-street, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Duane-street M. E. Church, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
No. 27 Greenwich-street, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Broome-street R. D. Church, (corner Greene,) from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Spring-street Hall, (colored,) from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Mission Chapel, Centre-street, 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Twelfth-street, near Avenue C, (workingmen,) from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Smith,) from 12 to 1 P. M.
No. 69 Broadway, (merchants,) from 3½ to 4½ P. M.
John-street M. E. Church, (business,) from 3½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
North Presbyterian Church, from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Sullivan-street Church, (Congregational,) from 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, 5 to 6 P. M.

CONCERT HYMNS.

As the revival spread throughout the country a desire was expressed that there might be some one point in the course of the noonday exercises in which all could unite at the same moment, and present the grand spectacle of a nation praising the Lord at the same instant. Accordingly a committee selected the Union Hymns for the closing exercises for every day in the week, and in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places the closing hymn was always the same; thus hundreds of thousands of persons breathed out the same song of praise simultaneously.

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

were received by the conductor of each meeting, and often there would come from persons at a distance from the City, who evidently longed to be here also, but who earnestly besecched to have favor with God through the hundreds who have took hold of the "horns of the altar." Here are some of the requests which were presented at those meetings:

> NEWARK, April 12, 1858.
>
> YOUNG CHRISTIANS: I saw by the New-York *Tribune* that all letters directed to you would be thankfully received. I humbly ask and hope that you will receive this, and remember me in your prayers. I have been a scoffer and derider of religion, but God has awakened me partially to a sense of my guilt. Pray for me. Do not let my soul be lost. Yours,
>
> A YOUNG SINNER, 19 YEARS OLD.

> Earnest prayer is requested by a pious son for an aged but ungodly father, that he may have a part in the first resurrection, and perfect the family circle when assembled at the feet of Jesus.
>
> Prayers are requested for an orphan nephew in the distant West, who is a prayerless youth, that he may be led to take God as his Father and everlasting Friend.
>
> A Christian Methodist earnestly desires the prayers of God's people for his two copartners in business, and fifteen unconverted young men in their employment.
>
> A widow, rejoicing in the conversion of her five children, requests your earnest prayers in behalf of the remaining two—a daughter and a profligate son—her first born.
>
> A boy, 14 years of age, who is seeking an interest in the Saviour, desires the prayers of this congregation, that he may be converted and become a humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. He also desires the same for his brother and sisters.
>
> The prayers of this meeting are requested in behalf of a young man—a Sabbath-school teacher—who has not made his peace with God.
>
> A young man asks the prayers of this people in behalf of a young man who swears and profanes the name of God every minute during the day. On speaking to him about the salvation of his soul, he feels unhappy, and says that God created him to be an unhappy man, consequently he cannot trust in him. This is an urgent case.
>
> Prayers are asked for two brothers that have backslidden from the path of righteousness. Pray, Christians, that they may return as the Prodigal did. A brother, who has been in the Kingdom since the latter part of December, 1857, asks the above.
>
> A young man requests the prayers of this meeting for his youthful wife, (baptized and confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church,) that she may be brought to Christ; for himself, also, that he may be convinced of his sins by the Holy Spirit.
>
> The prayers of this assembly are earnestly requested in behalf of a brother minister, of Tioga County, who has long been laboring for an awakening in his church and congregation, that his many prayers may be answered, and they may have such a blessing poured out on them that there shall not be room to receive it.
>
> An aged mother requests your prayers in behalf of a son, a merchant in Ohio, who is an unbeliever, also for an impenitent daughter and family.
>
> A widow desires prayers in behalf of children who are still wandering from God, and living, as she fears, without an interest in the Great Salvation, though arrived at full age, and having children of their own to influence by their example.
>
> A widow asks the prayers of the brethren and sisters for a son, brought up under careful religious instruction, who last night cursed his mother, that he may this day be brought to the feet of Jesus.

Since 1858 the noon prayer-meeting has been sustained in Fulton-street, where it was commenced, and the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock is regarded by not a few as one of great refreshing. The anniversary which is to be held to-day will doubtless be interesting as an occasion when the blessings of the past eight years will in some way be revived, and when men will look back and see all the way they have come. Much might be added to this notice, but sufficient has been said to correct some mistakes as to the origin of the meetings, while the glance we have given at the operations and experiences of the people at the noon meetings in 1858 will refresh many memories of happy days, to some gone by, to others be a remembrance of renewed delight.

THE ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.

Inquest on the Body of the Murdered Man—Evidence of His Wife.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of PETER (or PIETRO) FUNARI, at his late residence No. 146 Elm-street. It will be remembered that Mr. FUNARI's death was the result of a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by ALEXANDER (or ALESSANDRO) URANIA, on Saturday morning, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES. The following evidence was adduced during the investigation before the Coroner's Jury:

Magdalena Funari, being duly sworn, deposed: Deceased was my husband; he was a moulder in plaster-of-paris, and did business at No. 145 Elm-street, just opposite to where we live: URANIA has worked on and off for my husband the past 8 years; for the last six months he has been constantly employed; I never knew of any difficulty between them, though I heard my husband say that URANIA was a reckless man, who did not value his life, and would not hesitate to take the life of another; about 8 o'clock my husband left the house to go to his shop opposite; about half an hour after I was down at my door; I heard high words between my husband and URANIA, just at the bottom of the stairs; on hearing the report of the pistol I started to go over, when they were both coming up the steps; my husband walked about three yards toward Grand-street; I went up to him; he had his hand pressed tightly to his side, and said he was shot through the heart and was dying; he did not speak again until three hours after, when he asked for a priest; I saw nothing more of URANIA after seeing two men trying to grasp him just by the shop steps; I saw a pistol in his hands at that time; my husband was brought home and died at 2:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

John Beach, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased; I found a pistol-shot wound three-fourths of an inch below and a little to the right of the left nipple; upon opening the thoracic organs, the course of the ball was found to be upwards and backwards, passing through both lobes of the left lung, and disappearing out of the left thoracic artery, between the third and fourth ribs, burying itself in the muscles of the back; death ensued from the above-described wound.

The case being given to the Jury, they rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the said PETER FUNARI came to his death by a pistol shot wound in the left breast at the hands of ALEXANDER URANIA, now deceased, on the 22d day of September, 1866."

Deceased was a native of Italy and 42 years of age. He leaves a widow and six young children wholly unprovided for. Several gentlemen who were present at the inquest, and who were well acquainted with the deceased, spoke very highly of him, both as a man and an artist. It was FUNARI who had charge of the statuary at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1853. Steps are now being taken to raise a fund for the benefit of his family, with fair prospects of success.

Excursion of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment.

On Friday morning last Company B, Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, Capt. W. W. REMMEY, escorted by Company G, Fourth Regiment New-York State Militia, Capt. LEWIS, left their armory and proceeded to Pier No. 35 East River, where they embarked on the fine steamboat *Bridgeport*, on their annual excursion to the City of Bridgeport. After a pleasant sail of four hours they reached their destination. As the boat came in the company was drawn up on the main deck and the band commenced playing "Yankee Doodle." Battery B, Connecticut National Guard, under Lieut. S. C. KINGMAN, fired a salute on the shore, in response to which the boys dipped the colors of the boat. The Reception Committee then proceeded on board and welcomed Company B to Bridgeport. They then marched up to Main-street, where the Sedgwick Guards, Capt. LACY, were in line at a present arms, with WHEELER & WILSON's Band. Escorted by the Guards they proceeded through the main streets to their headquarters, the Sedgwick House, where they were dismissed until 9 o'clock. At that hour they marched to the Franklin House for the purpose of participating in a grand promenade concert and ball given by the Company for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Fund. The ball-room was beautifully decorated with the national colors, shields, flowers, &c. The music was supplied by DODWORTH's Band, which opened with the Twenty-second Regiment march. About 500 persons were present, comprising the *élite* of the City, and all appeared to enjoy themselves amazingly. At 11 o'clock the members of Company B adjourned to HENDRICK's saloon, where a banquet was served. They then returned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up until the dawn warned them to depart.

On Saturday they proceeded to Long Beach, where an old-fashioned clam-bake, got up by Capt. MILLS, was partaken of. After the clams had been disposed of, speeches were made by Gen. NOBLE, Capt. DUNHAM, Col. MALLORY and Senator BISHOP. A mock parade, of the most ludicrous character, followed, and after returning to their hotel a full dress parade was given. At 9 o'clock Company B proceeded to the house of American Hose Co. No. 6, where a fine collation was partaken of, and music and dancing indulged in until midnight. On Sunday morning the Company attended divine service at Christ Church, and listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. J. B. FAULKNER. At 10 P. M. the Company took the night boat for this City, highly gratified with their visit, and with a pleasant recollection of the many courtesies extended to them.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the People.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* Franz Garsten; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ernest Rosendorn; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Herman Siedenberg; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Berrigan; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Ernest; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Martin; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles Grundy; grand larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Cline; grand larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Julia Brown; grand larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Mary Gleason, John Cherlot; petit larceny of money.
The People *vs.* John Seward; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Howard; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* James A. Moran; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Gray; burglary first degree and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thos. Lynch, George Brown, John Williams.
The People *vs.* Henry C. Mountford; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Patrick Connors, James McNally, Joseph Hand.
The People *vs.* James Brady; robbery first degree.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M.; the calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 64, 82, 108. The general call commences at No. 114.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A DOUBLE LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

EUGENE SEYMOUR, a hand on board the schooner *Robert Noble*, now lying at Pier No. 22 East River, missed a pair of pantaloons and a coat, valued at $41, and made sundry inquiries about the wharf and shipping, when he was informed by ALMOND MERRILL, a ship-mate of his, that JOHN MCCORMACK, a cooper, who had been working about the dock, had stolen the property and run off with it. Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the facts, and he soon after succeeded in arresting the accused, finding the stolen coat and pantaloons in his possession. On taking the prisoner to the Beekman-street Station-house, a silver watch and chain, $8 in greenbacks, and a coat, were found in his possession, all of which were fully identified and claimed by WM. H. PENNY, a deck-hand on board the schooner *A. M. C. Smith*, lying at the same pier where the other larceny had been committed. Both the sailors preferred complaints against MCCORMACK for grand larceny, on his being brought before the Court yesterday morning, and the accused was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

JOHN RICE and THOMAS CAVANAGH, at present detained at the House of Detention for witnesses, preferred charges of felonious assault against PAUL CHRISTIANSON, a saloon-keeper at No. 157 Chatham-street. It appears that the complainants and two other men were in the premises occupied by the accused, who was arrested by Officer WHITE, of the Fourth Precinct, on Saturday night, and some dispute arose between them and the proprietor, which resulted in a fight. The complainants charged PAUL with having struck them on the head with a club, inflicting serious and dangerous wounds. The prisoner, on being asked what defence he had to make, stated that he struck the men because they struck his wife and had hold of him. He was committed for trial on both complaints, and locked up in default of $1,000 bail. PAUL is a native of Denmark and 29 years of age.

OTHER ASSAULTS.

SAMUEL SOLOMON, of No. 34 Avenue C, caused the arrest of GEORGE PATTERSON, by Officer BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of assault. When the case reached Court the complainant stated that the accused had struck him on the head with an iron nut-cracker. Committed for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of $300 bail.

Officer MCKEVITT, of the Second Precinct, arrested WM. HOGAN, of No. 119 Nassau-street, on the complaint of his wife MARY, who accused the prisoner of having pulled her out of bed, causing severe injuries. The unruly husband was sent down stairs to a cell to be held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, he being unable to furnish bail.

On the complaint of ANN MCCARTHY, of No. 72 Watts-street, Officer BURNS, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL FERRY and escorted him to Court. The complainant informed the magistrate that the prisoner had given her a severe kick in the stomach. He was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, and locked up in default of bail.

JOHN WALSH, of No. 210 Grand-street, accused ROBERT MCGUIRE of having struck him in the face with his fist. Officer EBERHARD, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the accused, and he was held for trial at the Special Sessions, being admitted to bail.

ISAAC SCHLNSKEY, of No. 103 Bayard-street, caused the arrest of JOHN HOZ by Officer ATSON, of the Sixth Precinct, whom he accused of striking him in the breast with his fist. The prisoner was locked up for trial in default of bail.

Officer TOWN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOSEPH STEVENS, on the complaint of CATHARINE MCGRATH, of No. 58 Cherry-street, she having accused the prisoner of knocking her down and brutally beating her. JOSEPH was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, and locked up in default of bail.

GEORGE MITTNACHT is proprietor of No. 23 Spring-street, and HERMAN NUNEYT is a tenant. A difficulty has been brewing for some time between them about the lager-beer saloon kept by NUNERT. A short time ago an assault was committed upon HERMAN NUNERT and his brother AUGUSTUS by MITTNACHT, assisted by MAX KOLASARS and FLORENCE KOLASARS. Complaints were made against all three by HERMAN NUNERT, and a supplementary one against MITTNACHT by AUGUSTUS. The principal was held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000, and his aids in $500 each. They will be tried at the Court of Special Sessions.

LARCENY BY A DOMESTIC.

Mrs. FANNY WURGENG resides at No. 218 William-street. On Saturday she missed from her bed-room a carpet-bag, a pair of gold ear-rings, five linen sheets, a bed cover, and one or two other articles, valued in the aggregate at $35. She suspected her servant girl, MARY MAI, of the theft, and on accusing her, MARY admitted the fact. Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Police, arrested the girl, and she was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when the magistrate committed her for trial in default of $500 bail. She denied her guilt in Court, and gave her age as 26, and her place of nativity as France.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

MORRIS POWERS, of No. 8 Mulberry-street, caused the arrest of CATHARINE DOLAN yesterday, by Officer ATSON, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny. On coming into Court POWERS made oath that he saw the prisoner take $40 from his pocket, and the officer stated that a portion of the money was found in her possession when arrested. CATHARINE was vehement in her protestations of innocence, and was most blasphemous in her adjurations when examined. She was locked up for trial in default of bail. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, and resides at No. 121½ Franklin-street. She stated that she was a charwoman and had a little child at home uncared for. The Police made all the necessary arrangements for its welfare.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

STEALING AT A FIRE.

HENRY JUDGE was arrested yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, on the charge of stealing a 10-pound canister of tea, valued at $15, from the grocery-store of Henry Brien, No. 188 Avenue A, while the building was on fire. He was committed for trial without bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Henry Elmore, who lives at No. 365 Eighth-street, while engaged in a fight in a Bowery lager-beer saloon on Saturday night, was severely stabbed in the face with a knife in the hands of Charles Warner. The knife-man was arrested and committed for trial by Justice Shandley.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE KNIFE.

On Saturday night two men, named James McDonald and Thomas Jones, got into an altercation in a lager-bier saloon at No. 97 West Houston-street, when Jones drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the head and face, inflicting several severe though not dangerous wounds. McDonald was taken home, and Jones was arrested and committed for examination.

STEALING A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

A man named John Maguire was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a suit of clothes, valued at $20, from James Barker, residing at No. 12 Amity-street. The prisoner was committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 22, 1866.

$3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	130¼	200	Bos. Water P	34
1,000	U. S. 6s,'68 C	130¾	600	do	33¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C	100	200	do.........b30	34
100,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	111¼	100	do.........b10	34
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111⅞	400	do	33⅞
5,000	do.......2d call	111⅞	100	Pac. M. S. Co	220
34,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108¾	200	N. Y. Central	106⅝
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108¾	45	do	106⅝
3,000	do.......2d call	108¾	400	Erie R	75⅞
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	108⅜	1300	do	75⅞
5,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, First Ser	105⅝	10	do	75
2,000	do.....2d Ser	105⅝	200	do.......2d call	76¼
500	do.....3d Ser	105⅝	300	do	76½
3,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan	106	100	do	76
5,000	Kentucky 6s	95¼	100	Erie R. P	77⅞
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	72⅝	500	do	78
1,000	do	72⅝	100	Hud. R. R	121¼
5,000	N.Car.St.6s	83⅝	200	Reading R	115½
9,000	do	83	200	do.........s10	115½
151,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	65	600	do	115⅝
5,000	do.......2d call	65	200	do.........s30	115¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81	200	do......2d call	115½
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	78¾	400	do.........b30	115⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	29	300	Mich. Cen. R	113
4,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	80	900	Mich. S. & N. I	85¼
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	95	100	do	85⅛
3,000	Chi.&N.W.Ex b	81	100	Ill. Central R	121¼
2,000	Peninsula 1st M	80	100	do.......2d call	121¼
50	Merchants' Bank	117	400	Cleve. & Pitts	87
75	Fourth National	106	200	do.........s60	86
2	Cen. N. Bank	114½	200	Chic.& N. W	35⅞
100	Cum. Coal P	48	100	do	35⅞
100	do.........b30	48½	100	Chi. & N. W. P	67¾
100	West. U. Tel	56⅜	30	do	68
14	do	56¼	100	do	67⅝
1200	do	56⅞	300	Chic. & R. I	111¼
20	do	56⅞	700	do	111½
50	do.......2d call	57	100	do.......2d call	111⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co	14	100	Chic., B. & Q	138⅜
100	do.......2d call	13¾	100	do.........b30	139
800	Mariposa Pr	33⅞	100	do	138½
400	do	34	100	Cleve. & Tol	117¾
100	do.........b30	34¼	100	P., F. W. & C	106
200	Union Nav. Co	106	300	do	106¼
100	At. Mail St. C	116½	100	do.......2d call	106⅝
100	do.........b10	116½	300	Tol., W. & W	45
			200	Chic. & Alton	108¾
			5	do	109
			300	Chic. & Gr. E. R	47⅞
			9	New-Jersey C	128

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$80,000	Am. Gold	143¾	200	Erie Railroad	75¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer..s10	28⅞	300	do.........b3	75½
100	Boston W. P....b30	33⅞	1200	do	75⅞
100	do	33⅞	100	do.........s5	75⅝
200	do.........s30	33⅞	300	do.........c	75⅝
50	do	33⅝	200	do.........b10	75⅝
200	do.........s3	33⅜	300	do.........b3	75⅝
400	Rutland Mar	30	100	Hud. Riv. R	121½
100	do	30¼	20	Reading R.......b3	115
500	Cum. Coal	48	200	M. So. & N. I.....c	85⅝
100	do.........b10	48	100	do.........b30	85½
100	do.........b3	48	100	do.........s3	85⅝
200	Quicksilver	52⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts R	87
100	do.........b10	52½	400	do.........s3	86⅞
100	do.........s3	52½	100	Chic., R. I. & P	111
200	Mar. Min Co	14½	100	do.........c	111
100	do.........s30	14⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	35⅝
200	Mar. Pref.......s3	33⅝	200	do.........s10	35½
100	do.........b30	33⅞	200	Chi.& N. W. P	67⅝
100	do	33⅝	100	do.........s15	67⅝
600	do	34	200	do.........s3	67
800	Spruce H. Coal..s3	4½	100	P. F. W. & C	105
400	New-York Cen	106⅝	100	do.........b5	105

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Am. Gold	143¾	400	New-York C	106⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer .b10	29⅛	100	do.........b30	106⅞
10,000	do.........b30	29½	200	do	106⅞
300	Boston W. P.......c	34	1600	Erie R	75⅞
100	do.........s30	34	200	do.........b10	75⅞
100	do.........b10	34½	200	do.........s3	75⅝
200	Rutland Mar	30	300	do.........b3	75⅝
100	do.........b3	30⅛	800	do	75⅝
900	Cum. Coal.......s3	48⅛	200	do.........s10	75⅝
100	do.........b30	48⅝	100	Hud. R. R	121⅝
100	do	48⅝	100	do.........s3	121⅝
100	Central Coal.....b3	53	200	Reading R.......b10	115⅝
200	Spruce H. C	4⅝	500	do	115⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co..s3	52⅝	300	do.........s15	115⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co	13½	100	M. S. & N. I. R..b5	85¼
100	do.........s3	13½	100	do	85½
100	Mar. Pref	34½	200	do.........b3	85½
200	do	34⅝	200	Clev. & P. R	87⅞
1200	do	34⅝	600	Clev. & Tol.......b10	118¼
400	do	34⅝	100	do	118¼
1800	do.........b3	35	100	Chi. R. I. & P..b10	111¾
100	do.........b10	35½	200	Chic. & N. W. P	67⅝
100	West. U. Tel	56⅞	100	P., F. W. & C	105⅝

Monday, Sept. 24—A. M.

The Trade of the past week continued active in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The steamer arrivals from Europe were delayed by bad weather until late in the week, and the business of passing fresh Goods through the Custom-house was less active than the week before. On Saturday, however, the Gold Duties paid in ran up to $625,000. The prospect is that a larger October trade will be done than last season, as many orders for Fall Goods were duplicated after the trade fairly set in in August. The Export movement is to a fair amount, considering that the market affords but indifferent supplies of Wheat and Flour within shipping limits. There are some considerable parcels of Cotton going forward, which make up the bulk of the current export values. About three and a half millions of Gold were received during the week from England and California, and a million and a half more is known to be on the way from England, and nearly as much more reported to be on the French steamer to arrive this week. These movements have partially reduced the price of Gold and almost wholly relieved the difficulty of supply for daily delivery in the Gold Room and to pay Customs. They have also given more currency to Exchange on London and the Continent, and the rates have improved ⅝@1 ꝑ cent. since Saturday week. The Foreign demand continues for United States 5-20s, but the course of Gold and Exchange is against any advance in price on this side, unless the London market for these Bonds should go up to correspond with the fall in Gold here. There is no change to note in the Money Market since our last weekly review, and there is no present probability of pressure later in the season, though the rates, as remarked before, may go up to 6 or 7 ꝑ cent. on the demand to move the Cotton and other crops in November.

The movements of the Stock Exchange are gradually acquiring strength and magnitude, as well in some of the Border State Bonds, Railway mortgages and Miscellaneous shares, as in the Railway shares. The latter, of course, constitute the staple of the daily speculations at the Exchange and on the street. They are generally marked higher on our present review than last Monday, and the prospects of the Fall traffic on the New-York and Western lines and the talk of street and other combinations on particular stocks afford a fair basis for the upward speculation. A movement, not of street origin, and not without its counter-movements, in New-York Central begins to acquire some additional interest as the annual meeting of the Company approaches, though the immediate excitement in reference to the Fall elections for reform or control of the great Roads, is in the Erie stocks, chiefly in the Common. The friends and subordinates of the present administration are actively canvassing for the Common Stock proxies, and have also the extreme modesty to ask for the proxies of the Preference Shareholders, whose Dividends have been stopped as one of the results of the last Summer's mismanagement—or something worse. The part of prudence, however, would seem to be that this class of the Erie proprietary should either attend the annual meeting in person, to demand explanations of the wrongs done to their particular interest, as well as to the credit of the Company, and to do their own voting, or else commit their proxies to other hands than the authors of this mischief or their willing instruments.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,590,902, against the total entries of $5,002,506 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,782,215, against $3,704,475 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $112,500, against $646,012 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,418,000. The Receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,431 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,774.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,069	Aug. 11	$4,568,139
February	30,520,430	Aug. 18	7,347,572
March	25,919,066	Aug. 25	4,264,464
April	24,673,728	Sept. 1	5,757,168
May	28,425,574	Sept. 8	5,890,871
June	22,642,103	Sept. 15	6,170,509
July	26,505,226	Sept. 22	5,580,902
Total to date since Jan. 1			$228,308,326
Against same time last year			142,299,884
Increase to date			$86,008,442

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	Aug. 8	$2,959,505
February	17,198,567	Aug. 15	2,592,151
March	23,663,817	Aug. 22	2,482,421
April	23,311,185	Aug. 29	2,728,213
May	12,192,873	Sept. 5	3,895,593
June	10,262,428	Sept. 12	3,042,516
July	13,486,469	Sept. 19	2,782,215
Total to date since Jan. 1			$141,708,170
Against same time 1865			108,095,299
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,612,871
Gold, Sept. 22, 1866			143¾ ꝑ cent.
Gold, Sept. 23, 1865			143½ ꝑ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	Aug. 11	$152,375
February	1,307,030	Aug. 18	117,990
March	1,045,039	Aug. 25	787,212
April	588,875	Sept. 1	303,912
May	23,744,194	Sept. 8	157,062
June	15,890,956	Sept. 15	197,336
July	5,821,459	Sept. 22	112,500
Aug. 4	530,174		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$53,962,450
Against same time 1865			21,830,124
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,132,326

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	June	$2,189,226
February	3,633,431	July	5,115,843
March	3,967,553	Aug.	6,012,951
April	1,551,721	Sept. 10	1,679,030
May	3,783,186	Sept. 20	1,215,072
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$31,612,256
Against same time last year			13,728,147
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,884,109

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,186
February	12,018,759	February	480,080
March	11,153,854	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	828,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
Sept. 1	609,000	Sept. 1	241,060
Sept. 8	3,348,000	Sept. 8	1,935,108
Sept. 15	3,087,000	Sept. 15	262,009
Sept. 22	2,418,000	Sept. 22	95,400
Total	$101,680,560	Total	$31,709,565
To date, 1865	70,481,855	To date, 1865	25,586,011

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	144¼@143⅝
U. S. 6 ꝑ cents, 5-20 years	111⅝@111⅛
U. S. 5 ꝑ cents, 10-40 years	98½@98⅝
U. S. 7.30 ꝑ cents, 1867-8	106⅛@105⅞
New-York Central	106⅝@106⅞
New-York and Erie	73⅝@77½@75⅝
Rock Island	108⅞@111½@111¼
Michigan Southern	83⅞@86@85
Illinois Central	122@121½
Hudson River	121¾@121¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86⅝@87
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105¼@106¼@105¾
Chicago and Northwestern	35¼@38⅝@35⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	52⅝@52¼
Cumberland	46½@48⅜
Reading	115⅛@115⅞
Northwestern Preferred	66⅛@67⅞
Canton Land Co	52@52¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅛@29
Mariposa Preferred	32@35

The price of Gold was steady Saturday at 143⅝@143¾ ꝑ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room not at all animated. There is a fair supply of cash gold for delivery on the Street. The *Borrusia*, from Southampton, brought in $672,137 on Friday night, which passed into the Treasury Office in exchange for Gold Notes. The Customs duties paid into the Office this week amount to $2,418,000. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, to $95,400. The export of Specie, including $72,000 in Silver bars, by the day's steamers, amounts to $112,500. Exchange on London advanced to 107½@107⅝ ꝑ cent. The rates and supply of money to the brokers close easy at previous rates. The Public Funds of the United States ⅛ ꝑ cent. lower than on Friday.

The Railway speculation was firmer than on Friday. The market, after absorbing the 25,000 or 30,000 shares of Erie sold on that day, opened at 75⅝, went up to 76¼, and returned to 75⅝ ꝑ cent. Some surprise was expressed that Friday's sales, chiefly, it is said, of cash stock for the *Bull* account, should have had so little effect. The fact is rather illustrative of the general strength of the September speculation. The other New-York and Western Roads, and Reading, and the Miscellaneous Shares were also better than the day before, and a fair amount of business done at the Morning Boards of the Stock Exchange. No later Boards are held on Saturday. The quotations in the Long Room at 3:30 P. M. were as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅝	98⅝	Northwest	35⅝	35½
U. S. 5-20s	111⅝	111⅝	N. West Pref	67⅞	67⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106	105⅞	Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅞	Fort Wayne	105⅝	105¾
Erie	75⅝	75⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47⅞	48⅛
Hudson	121½	121½	Quicksilver	52⅛	52⅝
Reading	115	115⅝	W. U. Telegraph	56⅝	56⅞
Mich. Southern	85½	85	Mariposa Pref	33⅝	35
Illinois Central	121⅝	121¼	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	87⅛	87	American Gold	143⅞	143¾
Tennessee 6s	72⅝	72¾	Bills on London	107⅝	107⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120¼	Chatham	140
Merchants'	117	B'k of the Republic	115
Mechanics'	117	Bank of N. America	110
Union	120	Hanover	110
City	190	Irving	103
Phœnix	104	Metropolitan	124
Tradesmen's	140	Market	112
Butchers & Drovers	120	Nassau	105
Merch'ts Exchange	112½	Continental	102½
State of New York	109	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	116	New-York County	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Park	144
Ocean	105	Manuf's & Merchants	104
American Exchange	117	Central National	114½
Pacific	160	Fourth National	106

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95	Cons. 7 ꝑ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Lack. & West'n Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.'76	106	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	67
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100¼	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	73
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M.'77	94	N. J. Central 2d M	102¼
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	102½
Hud. R. 7s,2d M., s.f.'85	102¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	96
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72	102¾	Pitts.,Ft.W&Ch. 3d M	88¾
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s,'82	112¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	92
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	77
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96½	Chi. & Al. income	92
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ꝑ c	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	84¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	89¼	McGregor West. 1st M	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,766,911 47; including for Customs, $625,000; Gold Notes, $876,000. Payments, $387,568 68. Balance, $93,857,100 12.

The coal tonnage of the Reading Road was, for

	Tons.
Week ending Sept. 20	61,200
Same week, 1865	91,167
For season, to date	3,043,369
To date in 1865	2,254,532
Increase this year	788,837

Although there is a falling off in the week's tonnage, it is quite evident the recommendation of the so-called Convention of Coal operators to stop sending Schuylkill Coal to market altogether is not to be regarded. For the remaining eight weeks of the fiscal year of the Company (to end Nov. 30,) the tonnage will probably be at least 500,000 tons against 661,273 for the same weeks in 1865. This would leave the net gain of the year over 700,000 tons. The partial advance in Coal now spoken of among the trade (and already realized, as we learn from one of the Directors, by the Pennsylvania Coal Company of this City,) would make this gain larger, and so with the gain on the Schuylkill Canal and Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Important Results from a New Mining Process.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

For some years past many of the mines in this, as well as neighboring States, which for years had afforded a rich and regular yield, have failed to produce like results, and in consequence their stock fell in market. The direct cause of this failure was attributed, and still is by many, to deterioration in the rock. This was the cause of the failure of the workings of the Mariposa estate, which involved a large outlay, and damaged to a greater extent than can be estimated in dollars and cents, the mining interests of the Pacific Coast. For several years past experiments have been made in an entirely new mode of extracting the precious metals, and six or seven years' arduous labor have brought the same to a perfection that will, we think, lend great zeal to mining operations. It has been well known that the rock of the Josephine and Pine Tree Mines of the Mariposa estate did not yield, under the wet crushing process and the workings of ordinary quartz mills, over six dollars per ton, although the assays thereof gave much larger results. A few months since it was determined to experiment in the new process, the inventor of which had persisted in maintaining its superiority. Accordingly the necessary works were erected and the same fully tested. The result of working fifteen tons of the ordinary rock of the Pine Tree Mine—quartz full of the finest gold, of which tons and tons have been floated off into the Merced River, from the inability of the process in vogue to retain—was submitted to the new method. Under ordinary workings the yield was scarcely over an average of six dollars. The result of the present new system made a return of $32 per ton on the first week's run, which is an excess of over $20 per ton in favor of the new process. This result is of great importance, as it may lead to an entire revolution in quartz working, and as such deserves the calm consideration of every one interested in the future prosperity of our State. The "proof of the pudding is the eating," we all know. The results of the workings of the tailings of the Pine Tree, Josephine, Princeton and other mines of the Mariposa estate, fully demonstrated that the system of wet crushing, amalgamating in the batteries, &c., the usual method of quartz crushing, was a losing business; to make the mines pay, some other system or method of working the quartz was requisite. After much solicitation the new method was essayed, with the result as stated. As it has demonstrated itself to be of great value—perfect in its workings—so much so, that an assay of the tailings exhibits but a trace of metallic matter, we will endeavor to explain the process. The rock is dry crushed, and afterward submitted to the action of balls in a drum to insure full pulverization, it being desirable that the powder should approach as near wheat flour as possible. A charge of this powdered quartz is then placed in an air-tight cylinder, the interior of which is furnished with a worm of pipes to convey superheated steam therein. This fine pulverized ore is then submitted to the superheated steam for about twenty minutes. The superheated steam is then cut off, and a certain quantity of quicksilver put in, and common steam turned on, and the whole seethed or boiled for an allotted period. On the top of this cylinder a water-bath is placed, and as the mercurial vapors rise they become condensed. Thus the system of thoroughly impregnating the crushed rock with quicksilver is carried out with efficiency. After thus cooking, the cylinder door is opened, and the whole mass discharged upon a novel shaking table, which is worked by the power of the steam employed in the previous operation. This table is built of copper on a wooden frame, with rollers and riffles of peculiar construction, which, when it is in motion, give the water, amalgam and dust the same action of the ocean surf—an undertow. As the mass descends, the amalgam, from its metallic weight, gradually clears itself from the quartz dust, and the result is that it is all collected in the troughs of the riffles, containing every particle of metal, be it precious or base, the quartz holds. The mode of applying super heated steam to the crushed rock desulphurizes it, freeing the metals, and all that is necessary is to retort the amalgam to obtain the result of the yield. We learn that this process is not as expensive as the ordinary method of working, and the public will look with considerable interest to future experiments with the same. It is to be hoped that it will prove reliable, as by its means there are a host of at present unproductive quartz ledges which will afford remunerative results from such working. By this process all the immense piles of tailings which environ almost every mill in the State can be profitably worked—millions of dollars now lie buried in these sand heaps.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) CITY WATERLOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July.

AMOUNT OF LOAN $300,000.

A limited amount of these Bonds may be had at 98 per cent. by applying to

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
Bankers,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 14,595 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. and 1,539 bags Corn Meal, 42,527 bushels Wheat, 249,308 bushels Corn, 9,300 bushels Barley, 27,300 bushels Oats, 9,100 bushels Malt, 430 bbls. Pork, 25 pkgs. Cut Meats, 116 pkgs. Lard, 30 bbls. Beef, and 112 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, including Pots at $9 25@$9 50, and Pearls at $11 50@$12 ꝑ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 317 bbls., including 225 bbls. Pots, and 86 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better demand, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Has been in much better request, and held with more confidence, especially toward the close. Middlings, 35c.@38c., closing at 36c.@38c. ꝑ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 5,100 bales, against receipts of 624 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 4,431 bales; sales and resales, 18,500 bales; export clearances since Tuesday last, 5,402 bales; estimated stock on hand at the close, 96,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this date, say: "We have to report for the week an active market, with a decided improvement in prices. The continued unfavorable accounts of the Cotton crop have been gradually strengthening our market, until under the advance of ¼d. ꝑ lb. in Liverpool, our prices were easily advanced 2c. ꝑ lb., with heavy sales for the week. The sales have been largely to spinners, with fair speculative demand, and smaller sales for export. Holders of Cotton have grown very firm, and desirable grades are not abundant on the market. The advices from all sections of the South regarding the Cotton crop are unfavorable, and while we naturally hear the most from those who are the worst hurt, there can be no question but that the crops have been much injured by the wet weather and the worm, and that some reduction must be made in the estimate of the amount of the crop. Much, however, must depend on the weather from this time until the close of the picking season. The Cotton Goods market is not active, but prices are unchanged."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,431
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	17,037
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	455,340
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Export clearances since Tuesday last	5,402
Exports since Sept. 1	20,982
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	307,921
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

Cotton crop of the United States for the fifteen years immediately preceding the war:

	Bales.		Bales.
1845-'46	2,100,537	1853-'54	2,930,027
1846-'47	1,778,651	1854-'55	2,847,339
1847-'48	2,347,631	1855-'56	3,527,815
1848-'49	2,728,597	1856-'57	2,939,519
1849-'50	2,096,706	1857-'58	3,113,962
1850-'51	2,355,257	1858-'59	3,831,481
1851-'52	3,015,026	1859-'60	4,675,770
1852-'53	3,262,882	1860-'61	3,500,400

SEA ISLAND CROP.

	Bales.		Bales.
1853-'54	39,686	1857-'58	40,566
1854-'55	40,841	1858-'59	47,592
1855-'56	44,512	1859-'60	46,413
1856-'57	55,314		

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 22½c.; Atlantic H, 22c.; Pepperell O, 20½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c. Anthony Manufacturing Co., 28c.; Palmer River, 26c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.@22c.; Merrimack D, 20c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I. X. L. 1¼-inch tapes, 50c.@75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Bryon and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 7, $11 50; No. 8, $13. Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 19c. Corset Jeans—Bates, $1 32; Naumking, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active, and prices have advanced 15c.@50c. ꝑ bbl., chiefly in the instance of inferior and low grades, which have been purchased with unusual freedom, partly on speculation. At the close, the market was less buoyant. Sales since our last, 17,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 25@$9 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$12 15, chiefly at $7 50@$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 70@$11 65 ꝑ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$9 25
Extra State	7 50	@12 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 70	@11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 20	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 50

Southern Flour is advancing to-day. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 40@$12 80 for poor to good, and $12 85@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in better demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 50 ꝑ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $4 25@$4 50 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced 2c. ꝑ bushel, on a moderate business. Sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels, including new White Michigan at $3 15; very inferior to common Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$2 15; and Amber State at $2 80@$2 82½ ꝑ bushel. Corn has been in unusually brisk speculative demand, influenced by the unfavorable crop reports—opening at rapidly advancing prices, but closing very heavily. Sales, since our last, 511,000 bushels at 89c. for unsound, 89c.@92c., closing at 89c.@90c., afloat, 90c.@94c., in store, for sound Mixed Western, 95c. for Yellow Western, 98c. for White do. and $1 02 for round Yellow ꝑ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and firmer, including Chicago at 45c.@50c., Milwaukee at 48c.@53c., Iowa at 56c. ꝑ bushel. Sales 71,000 bushels. Rye is in request and firmer, including Western at 90c.@92c., and State at $1 20 ꝑ bushel; sales 21,000 bushels. Barley has been in more demand; 9,000 bushels State changed hands at $1 30 ꝑ bushel. Nothing new in Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 50 for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at former prices, including American new at 37½c.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60. ꝑ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,774 Hides, and 60 bales do. Sales 22,700 Hides, and 345 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 6,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 23¼ lbs., 23¼c., gold, usual selections; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., 23¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs., 18c., gold usual selection; 3,650 dry Central American, 19@23 lbs., 22c.@23c., currency, as they run; 5,000 dry Matamoras, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,150 dry salted Sandwich Island, 30@33 lbs., private terms; 1,200 wet salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 35@45 lbs., private terms; 350 wet salted Montevideo, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,600 City Slaughter Steer, 70 lbs., 14¼c., cash; 450 City Slaughter Cow, 52 lbs., 11¼c., cash; 345 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9@11 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 146,400 (same time last year 163,800—year before, 759,700,) and 300 bales, as follows: 72,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, hides and kips, 17,000 dry Rio Grande, hides and kips, 31,000 Orinoco, 9,400 dry California, 3,000 dry Central America, &c., 4,900 dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 5,000 dry African, 2,500 dry New-Orleans and Western, 2,000 dry Texas and Southern, and 300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—At the beginning of the week an active demand prevailed, but toward the close the market has become rather more quiet. Desirable leather is held with much firmness. The South is taking more considerably than hitherto in small parcels—say from 2,500 to 3,000 sides per week. Eastern manufacturers are buying in moderate quantity. Stock of all descriptions somewhat reduced. *Oak Sole*—Inquiry fair for most descriptions. Light crop leather is active, and offal sells readily at quoted prices. *Upper in Rough*—Light and spready hemlock meets with ready purchasers. Oak, heavy and light, are in fair demand; middle continues dull. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 38,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Light 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughtered, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@57½c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ꝑ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87½; Rosin at $4 25@$9 50 ꝑ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 50 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 84 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited demand at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 41c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@58c. for do., free, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately dealt in at about former prices. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 10 for new Mess, closing at $33 06, cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls., for forward delivery, including October, buyers' option, at $33 12½, and December and January delivery, s. o., at $28 ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 470 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c. for short rib, ꝑ lb. Lard is rather firmer; sales since our last, 545 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@19½c., and small lots of fancy at 19½c. ꝑ lb. Beef is in more request and heavy at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is inactive at 33c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese continues in very moderate request at 5c.@17½c. ꝑ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ꝑ lb	41	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	41	@42
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	37	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ꝑ lb	42	@43
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ꝑ lb	37	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ꝑ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ꝑ lb	36	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ꝑ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ꝑ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ꝑ lb	38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	22	@22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ꝑ lb	20	@22
Western States—firkins, common, ꝑ lb	17	@19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ꝑ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ꝑ lb	10	@15

SKINS—In Deer, business has been light, as buyers pay present asking rates with great reluctance. The stock is accumulating. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. Porto Cabello on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; San Juan 50c.; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ꝑ lb. Goat are in moderate request only, manufacturers, in view of the long-continued dullness in the trade for Morocco, buying only to keep their works in operation. Prices, they contend, leave no margin for profit. The stock is not large, but is firmly held at or above quoted rates. Sales are unimportant. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@44c.; Cape, 50c.@55c., in gold, ꝑ lb.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 730 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@12½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, at 13½c.@16½c. ꝑ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 37,000 lbs. at 16½c.@18¾c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@12½c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been less freely offered, and has been in good request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 barrels, in bond, at 40c. for mixed parcels, and 45c. for straight lots, ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less sought after since our last, though the tendency of prices has been favorable to purchasers, in view of the accumulating supplies and the eagerness of some holders to realize. The inquiry has been mainly for low grades of domestic and the better qualities of foreign. Sales since our last include 214,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 45c.@65c.; 28,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 47c.@65c.; 75,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@33c.; 20,000 lbs. California at 31c.@42c.; 3,000 lbs. Oregon at 40c.; 50 bales Mexican at 22½c.@23c.; 380 bales Cape, part at 24½c., in gold; 300 bales Mestiza at 20c@22½c., in gold; 160 bales Donskoi, part at 33½c., gold, ꝑ lb.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of Domestic "add up some 850,090 lbs., at a range of 48c.@73c. ꝑ lb. for Fleece, and 35c.@67c. for the various grades of pulled. The bulk of transactions has been in flannel wools, and low and medium fleece, including considerable lots for combing and delaining, at a range of 70c.@73c. for the former, and 57c.@62c. for the latter. We quote sales of Western fleece at 48c.@54c. for coarse and medium, and 55c.@58c. for fine; Michigan at 50c.@60c.; New-York and Vermont at 50c.@59c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 55c.@62c.; Ohio at 52c.@56c. for low and medium, and 58c.@65c. for fine and extra—including several large lots at 60c.@62c., the outside rate for a very nice article. In Pennsylvania, we note small sales of double extra and picklock at 68c.@72c., and some lots of very select are held at 75c. and upward. In California Wool, sales 35,000 lbs. at 39c.@40c. In Texas, sales 50,000 at 33c., and 8,000 lbs. at 27c.@38c. In Canada, sales 30,000 lbs. combing, at 82c. In Foreign, the sales have been moderate and without change in prices, including 160 bales Cape at equal to 37c.@40c., currency, and small lots of Mestiza at 22c.@30c., gold.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed to-day, with 538 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 250 boxes Cheese, at 20s. ꝑ ton. For Cork and orders, in brig, with Petroleum, at 6s. ꝑ barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

War Department, Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO. No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 20 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Examination for admission on SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. School opens MONDAY, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogues apply to
C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies. M. L. READ, Principal.

A LADY HAVING THE HIGHEST REFERENCES wishes to give French and music lessons. Apply to Miss C., No. 254 West 26th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
Residence No. 17 Great Jones-st.,
will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI
writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MISS DEWEY
Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 522 Broadway.

Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. William C. Bryant, Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and Mr. George William Curtis.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, and is now open for the reception of pupils. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy and Book-keeping, are already formed under the care of WM. L. AKIN, A. M., who has been for 17 years Professor of Mathematics and Accountantship in this Institute. Also Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Xenophon and Homer, under an eminent professor who has prepared many students for college. The French, German, Spanish, Drawing and ordinary English classes are in charge of able professors.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

New pupils are admitted at any time and charged only from the time of entering. The little boys are under the special care of the Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

A FAMILY RESIDING 25 MILES FROM New-York, having a select day school, would like three or four boys or girls to board with them. Terms, including tuition, about $50 per quarter. Address H. FAIAR, Keyport, N. J.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10 with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—EXERCISES WILL be resumed in this institution, for the academic year 1866-67 on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission to the College, and to the School of Mines, will present themselves for examination on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE— Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

PRIVATE TUTOR—PROF. TELLERING, NO 907 Broadway, established 1852, will receive one or two young gentlemen as day scholars, to teach them privately and more thorough than at any school the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, German, Greek, &c.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY; one who can teach classics, modern languages, mathematics and penmanship. Parents can obtain information concerning good schools, or secure superior teachers through me, free of charge. CAMP, School Agent, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR EVERY department, and educational correspondents in every State and town, to facilitate introductions. N. B.—For teachers or schools address the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 25th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

White, or Hock Wine, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

Claret, a superior wine for table use.

Angelica, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

Muscatel, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

Port.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

Grape Brandy.—The pure distillation of our wines.

Wine Bitters.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, third night in America of Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of MARY STUART, supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, OSANORE; or, THE FORTUNES OF A SOLDIER, and THE SPECTRE OF THE LAKE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, NICK OF THE WOODS. Mr. Joseph Proctor, supported by a powerful cast.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
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AFTERNOON at 2, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. EVENING at 7¾, OLD FOLKS AN HOME. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMELS, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
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ARGUS HALL.
No. 600 Broadway
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, ADAM AND EVE. Evening at 8, PARLOR CONCERTS.

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The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met in Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

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New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable news is to Saturday evening. Some excitement existed at Liverpool, caused by the arrest of a number of men suspected of being Fenians, and the seizure of a lot of war material secreted in various places, and believed to belong to the dreaded Irish organization. Napoleon has gone to Biarritz to have a comfortable bath, take a long look at the blue ocean and the tops of the Pyrenees, and reflect upon the stubbornness of Bismarck. It is rumored that the Empress Eugenie, ruler of French fashions and frivolity, is going to Rome on a penitential pilgrimage, with a view to comfort the good Pope, whose temporal power her husband threatens to annihilate. M. Lavalette is named as the probable successor of Drouyn de Lhuys in the French Foreign Office. The negotiations between Prussia and Saxony are progressing smoothly, and the treaty of peace will doubtless soon be signed. The Prussian King has proclaimed amnesty for a certain class of political offences. Austria renews diplomatic relation with Prussia by sending a Charge d'Affaires to Berlin preparatory to establishing a full mission. The Archduke Albrecht is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

GENERAL NEWS.

The anti-rent war has broken out afresh at Albany, and it may yet result in a bloody encounter. On Tuesday last a party of armed men proceeded to the farm of Jacob Haines, which was then in charge of Col. Church's party, and carried off the entire crop of potatoes grown this season. The next day the same party returned with reinforcements amounting to sixty men, all armed with muskets, drove away the men in charge of the premises under Henry Truax, and took possession thereof. Mr. Truax and his party retreated to the farm of Conrad Bottger, about a quarter of a mile distant, where others of Col. Church's men were stationed, and took up their quarters there. The same party of armed men announce their intention to advance on Bottger's place and drive Col. Church's party from there also.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 19th has the following: "On Monday night Mr. Adolphe Bernard, the well-known ticket agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, disappeared very mysteriously, and has not since been heard of. Simultaneously with this discovery was the unwelcome intelligence that a large sum of money—upward of $10,000—belonging to the company, had also disappeared. A reward of $1,500 has been offered for his arrest, and descriptions of him have been telegraphed throughout the country. Bernard is about twenty-five or twenty-six years old, and has resided in Memphis many years. He is well known, and has always been esteemed by our citizens. That he could be induced to take such a step will astonish every one who knows him."

The Oceana (Mich.) *Times* publishes the following agricultural statistics among the Indians of Oceana and Mason Counties, from July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866: Number of acres cultivated by the Indians, 1,131; number of bushels of corn raised, 15,088; do. potatoes, 1,829; do. turnips, 217; do. beans, 80; number of ponies owned by Indians, 140; do. cattle, 36; do. swine, 369; the amount of furs sold by the Indians during the year, $4,566 50. The number of deaths among the Indians during the year was 34. Increase of population during the year, 18.

There was a narrow escape from fatal results at a fire in a row of tenements, at St. Louis, at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. No room being afforded for the stairs within the walls, the ascent was made from porch to porch, in the rear. It was in this structure of dry pine, consisting of stairs and porches, that the fire originated, and before the inmates were awake, the stairs were nearly consumed. One man lowered his wife and two children from the third story, by a rope, and then slid down in the same way. Ladders and planks were brought into requisition, and all the inmates made their escape, fortunately, without loss of life or limb.

There was more or less frost on Thursday night in Illinois and neighboring States. In some localities in Northern Illinois the frost was severe, and the damage to the corn crop serious. The Chicago *Journal* of Friday evening says: "It would be a national calamity should the great corn crop of the Northwest fail. The present crop is an enormous one, and if the weather should become clear and warm, and continue so for about a fortnight, it would no doubt be the largest and best crop that has ever been raised in this country, notwithstanding the damage that may have been done by the frost last night."

The Buffalo *Express*, of Saturday, says: "We find, on reviewing the daily meteorological register with which Mr. Ives favors us, that the following days in the month have been more or less rainy—principally more: The 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. The solid amount of rain which has fallen since Sept. 1st in this region, according to Mr. Ives' measurement, is that of a watery sheet five and one-half inches deep over the surface of the ground. The streams are all high, but we hear of no damaging inundations like those occurring West."

Hon. David Wilder died at his residence in North Leominster, Mass., on Friday, at the age of 88 years. He represented the town of Leominster in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1809, and subsequently was elected to both branches of the same; was a member of the Executive Council under Gov. Everett; State Treasurer from 1837 to 1843, and had held other important offices.

The amount of damage in the West which will result from the recent excessive fall of rain will be immense. All over Indiana and Ohio, and in some parts of Kentucky, rivers, creeks and rivulets have been filled to overflowing, carrying away bridges, houses, stables, and inundating farms near by. The Big Miami is reported to be higher than in 1847.

A dispatch from Chicago states that a meeting of several of the victims of the swindle known as the United States Gift Concert was held in that city on Thursday, and it was resolved to prosecute J. M. Wiggins for swindling. It is ascertained that he is in Hamilton, Canada, and he will be claimed under the Extradition Treaty. Other like swindles will be proceeded against soon.

Thomas G. Wright, Company E, Second Battalion Nineteenth United States Infantry, was convicted of murder by a court martial at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8, and sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, to be dishonorably discharged the service, and to be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for the term of twelve years.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday evening, says: "The arrest of Gottleib Williams, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Miller, may not result in bringing to justice the assassin of the unfortunate woman, for the evidence thus far obtained against the suspected man is not sufficient to justify any thought of a conviction in his case."

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* states that the catch of codfish arriving at Provincetown this season will fall short of that of last year not less than twenty per cent., and it may be thirty per cent. The fleet has been diminished by losses and changed to other business, and severe gales last month compelled the early abandonment of voyages.

Gen. C. C. Washburne, of Minnesota, was severely injured at the Falls of St. Anthony on the 17th inst., by a workman who tipped a load of broken rock upon him. His head and right foot were very badly injured, and his body was bruised in several places.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Illinois commenced their thirteenth annual session at Aurora on Tuesday last, with 253 delegates in attendance. The number of members in good standing in the State is 36,000; number of working Lodges, 593.

The nomination of Hon. John Wells, of Chicopee, to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, occasioned by the decease of Judge Dewey, was confirmed at a meeting of the Governor's Council on Saturday.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court have returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against young Stretcher, who shot Mr. Stewart on the night of President Johnson's reception at Indianapolis, Ind.

A proposition has been made to introduce the fire-alarm telegraph into Detroit, and parties are experimenting with it. Twenty miles of wire are to be put up, and thirty signal stations, at an expense of $4,980.

The Troy *Press* states that during the severe thunder-storm on Friday last, a burning mass of meteoric substance fell in Broad-street, Waterford, creating quite an excitement among those residing on either side of the street.

The damage by the late rains in Southern Indiana is very great. The entire country in the lowlands is under water. Crops are almost ruined, and the destruction to fences and bridges is very great.

The fund of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home now amounts to $4,000. The sum of $5,000 is required before the Home can be located by the Governor in accordance with the act of incorporation.

Our Washington dispatches give the gratifying intelligence that Secretary Seward's health was still further improved yesterday, and that he was able to ride out.

A woman named Churchill was fatally scalded in Detroit, on Friday, by the explosion of a can of tomatoes which she carelessly placed upon the stove while sealed.

It is stated that in all the cases for treason where bills have been found in the United States Courts of Kentucky, *nolle prosequis* have been entered.

LOCAL NEWS.

A startling murder and suicide were committed in the Fourteenth Ward Saturday morning, when an Italian named Alex. A. Urania shot his employer, Mr. Peter Funari, of No. 147 Elm-street, and then blew his own brains out. It appears that Mr. Funari employed Urania to execute a plaster bust of Mme. Ristori, and he was rather remiss in his work, which did not suit his employer, who was anxious that the bust should be got out at once, so he urged Urania to make some haste. Some angry words then ensued, when Urania suddenly drew a revolver, and a struggle ensued. During the *melée* one chamber was exploded, the bullet taking effect in Funari's left breast, causing a mortal wound. Urania then fled and was hotly pursued by the Police and citizens, when finding that he would be taken the desperate man turned, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his temple and fired, the wound causing almost instant death. The affair occasioned the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, both parties being well known. Mr. Funari died at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the four-story tenement house No. 188 Avenue A, corner of Thirteenth-street, was discovered to be on fire. The house was occupied by six families, comprising twenty-nine persons. All but five escaped, some by jumping from the fourth story windows upon beds laid on the pavement below, and others by lowering themselves upon an awning on the Thirteenth-street side of the building. As soon as the flames were subdued a search of the building was made by the firemen, when the dead bodies of the entire Rategier family—two adults and three children—were found on the third floor. They had evidently been suffocated. The family of Mr. Hartz, who jumped out of a fourth story window, were all more or less injured, though not, it is supposed, seriously. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss will not exceed $5,000.

Gonzales and Pellicier, the two men sentenced to be executed on the 12th of next month for the murder of Ortega in Brooklyn, have made statements admitting their own guilt, but charging a man named named Viele with being the instigator of the murder and the principal actor in that tragedy. Viele was the principal witness against them at their trial, and having been suspected of complicity, has been in prison awaiting trial. His case is to be heard next month.

The *habeas corpus* case of Annie Watson *vs.* Wm. S. Boggs, reported some weeks ago, was disposed of Saturday by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. After argument of counsel upon either side, the Court directed an order to be entered dismissing the writ, and all proceedings which had been taken by virtue of the same. This order fully exculpates Mr. Boggs from the charges made against him.

An English woman named Elizabeth Monson cut her throat yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 49 North Moore-street, while laboring under a depression of spirits. Death immediately ensued.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Supreme Court in the case of Avice Meade *vs.* Daniel Meade.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Gold was steady and Money easy on Saturday. Exchange on London firm, and the Railway and Miscellaneous shares on the Stock Exchange active and upward.

Business in Breadstuffs, especially in Flour, Corn and Oats, was on a more extensive scale, partly speculative, and prices were decidedly higher, stimulated by the unfavorable weather and crop reports from the West. At the close there was less buoyancy in the market. Cotton was brisker and firmer. Other kinds of domestic produce were quiet, as were also most kinds of foreign goods. Freights were dull.

The Constitutional Amendment.

There is not the slightest difference of opinion, so far as we are aware, in the Union Party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress. It received every Union vote in the House, and is sustained by every Union journal throughout the country. The only point upon which differences do prevail is as to the policy of making its adoption a condition precedent to the admission of representatives from Southern States. Upon this, Union members of Congress were not agreed among themselves. Some were opposed to admitting them until after the amendment should have become part of the fundamental law, by the ratification of three-fourths of all the States. Others, like Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, insisted that whenever any Southern State should ratify the amendment that State should thereupon be admitted to representation. Others, like Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, refused to pledge Congress to admit them even after the amendment should be adopted, and others still did not deem it within the constitutional power of Congress to impose its adoption as a condition of admission to the fundamental right of representation.

In point of fact, the adoption or rejection of the amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States. A bill providing for their admission on condition of its adoption, was rejected by the House, and even if every Southern State should ratify the amendment to-morrow, Congress has not pledged itself in any way thereupon to admit their representatives in Congress. The two questions are entirely separate and distinct, and each must be determined upon its own merits.

The amendment itself is as follows:

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely;

Article 14—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge the right of suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debt, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The objects sought to be attained by this amendment are important and desirable. The first, which clothes with the equal civil rights belonging to citizenship all the native born inhabitants of the United States, commends itself to every man's sense of justice and of public policy. It was the worst feature of Slavery that it kept a large class of persons outside the protection of the law; and now that Slavery has been swept away, there is no shadow of excuse for perpetuating this worst of all its wrongs. We trust the Southern States will make speedy provision for extending the full protection of the law over their enfranchised slaves, in common with all their people; but aside from this there are many reasons of justice and propriety why the National Constitution should make this guarantee universal and perpetual.

The second clause of the amendment is designed to remedy an inequality which now exists in the enjoyment of political power. It was decided by the framers of the Constitution that *population* and not *voters* should constitute the basis of representation, and this ceases to be the wisest rule only when large masses of the population are excluded from suffrage in some sections of the country and not in others. Then it becomes an element of inequality and injustice. A voter in the one section has double the political power of a voter in the other. This inequality exists to-day between the Northern and the Southern States, and it ought to be corrected. This would be true if the question had never had anything whatever to do with the rebellion—or if the inequality were in favor of the North instead of the South. Every man can see that it is unjust, and the Southern States ought to see it as well as the Northern. And as no section is to be benefited in the long run by any inequality or any injustice, the South as well as the North ought to ratify this amendment. It involves, it is true, a temporary surrender of a portion of the political power now enjoyed under the Constitution; but that surrender would be more than compensated by removing an injustice which, so long as it exists, must be the fruitful source of sectional discontent and national discord.

The third clause of this amendment declares certain classes of persons who took a responsible part in the rebellion ineligible to office until relieved therefrom by two-thirds of Congress. While the power of Congress to participate in the exercise of the pardoning power, or to prescribe qualifications for local office in the several States, may be open to doubt, none can rest upon the substantial justice of this provision, so far as Federal office is concerned. Men who have waged war upon the Government cannot complain of any wrong in being excluded for a time from personally sharing its authority and power. And the time when they may thus be readmitted is within the wise discretion of the Government itself. This is a wholly different question from that of admitting States to representation, as it touches only the question of the character and qualifications of the persons by whom those States may be represented; and in this respect the amendment is not unduly harsh or severe. As it originally passed the House this clause excluded everybody who had taken any part in the rebellion or given it aid and comfort in any way, from *voting* until after the next Presidential election; but this was changed in the Senate, and as it now stands is not open to serious objection.

The fourth clause simply forbids the payment of the rebel debt, and is not opposed by anybody; and the fifth only gives Congress power to carry the other provisions into effect—a power Congress would probably possess in the absence of any such specific grant.

The amendment now awaits the action of the Legislatures of the several States. It is just in itself, and its adoption, by remedying injustice and providing for the public safety, would do much toward tranquillizing public sentiment and preparing the way for the more speedy restoration of peace and harmony to all sections of our common Union. It is greatly to be regretted that all the States were not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed; but it is submitted to them all for their consideration and action. Nothing would conduce more to the public peace than its speedy ratification, especially by those States which are to be most directly affected by its provisions.

The Principle of Secession.

The *Tribune* thus responds to a statement of its position on the subject of secession, made by the *Evening Post*:

"I. The long-brewing conspiracy to dissolve or recast the Union in the interest of human Slavery came to issue in 1860–1. Its engineers and plotters claimed that they were backed by the *Southern people*, and that the fundamental doctrine of the American Revolution—that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed'—covered and justified their claim of right to secede. We took issue with them, *not on the doctrine*, but on the assumption as of fact. We admitted (for we could not shame our Revolutionary ancestry) that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed'—we denied that a majority of the Southern people sought or desired disunion: and *we offered to refer the main issue for conclusive decision to a fair and free vote of that people*, after it should have been thoroughly discussed before them. And we felt certain then, as we feel certain now, that, had the course we suggested been followed, *the disunionists would have been voted down in a fair vote of the Southern people, by a very large majority.*

Now it may be possible for the *Post* to pick a few words here and there from our columns, which may seem to justify its assertion that the *Tribune* was 'ready to let the Southern States secede,' and that it 'then justified secession;' but the *Post* knows that we consider this a gross perversion of our views. We never believed nor imagined that there was any good reason for secession, nor that any State, *as such*, had a reserved right to break up the Union. 'State Sovereignty' we never taught nor held; *the sovereignty of the people is another matter.* And we felt entire confidence that the Southern people, fairly enlightened, would have voted to maintain, not to destroy, the Union.

II. The *Post* proceeds to assert that in 1863 we proposed to 'bow to our destiny'—that is, defeat by the rebels—and 'make the best attainable peace.'

What we did propose was that the organized militia of the States should be called into the National service, with all other available additions to the strength of our armies, and that a combined advance should thus be made upon the rebel forces, with determined purpose to overpower and crush them; and that, '*if such concentration of the National strength should prove impotent, and our supreme effort result in disaster, we should bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace.*'"

We may be very obtuse, but it really seems to us that in this extract the *Tribune* actually concedes everything of principle and of abstract right ever claimed by the Secessionists. It maintains:

1. That the people of the Southern States had a right to decide *for themselves*, and by a majority of their own votes, without the slightest regard to the rest of the nation, whether they should continue to remain in the Union and obey the Constitution or not. That is all the Southern States have ever contended for, as a matter of principle. They claimed the right to decide for themselves whether they should secede or not,—and the *Tribune* concedes that right, and only asks that they shall decide the question by a fair vote.

Now if this right belongs to the people of ten States, why does it not also belong to the people of one? And if it belongs to the people of a State, why not also to the people of a County? If a majority of the Southern people can rightfully secede, whenever they see fit, a majority of the North or West,—a majority of the people in Massachusetts, or California or South Carolina,—may secede also at their own pleasure.

This was not the position of the Government during the war,—nor is it admitted anywhere, North or South, that this principle was established by the war. On the contrary, it was held then by the North, and is conceded now by the South, that the people of the whole country have a right to a voice upon the secession of any part—that it is just as vital and as rightful a question for New-York whether South Carolina shall secede, or not, as it is for the people of South Carolina herself—and that it takes at least as large a vote to dissolve the Union as it does to amend the Constitution. The *Tribune's* offer to "refer the issue of secession for conclusive decision to a fair and free vote of the Southern people" alone, is an absolute concession of the *right* to secede, and was the precise doctrine against which the war was waged.

2. The *Tribune* next acknowledges that in 1863 it was in favor of making *one* more effort to put down the rebellion—a strong and united one; but if *that* should fail, then it was in favor of "bowing to our destiny and *making the best attainable peace.*" That is all that has ever been alleged against it. It certainly was not the purpose of the people. *They* were determined to make a strong and combined effort, as they had several times done before; but if *that* failed, they were resolved to make another,—and to continue making them until the rebellion was crushed and the Union restored.

We are well aware that this matter has nothing directly to do with any issue now before the people. But the *Tribune* is in the habit of denouncing as *disloyal*—as quite as bad as rebels—all who do not concur in its plan of restoring the Union. It brands as treason,—as sympathy with rebellion,—as intended to undo what the war has done, every indication of a purpose, now the war is over, to adopt a liberal and generous policy in dealing with the Southern States. It cannot, therefore, be amiss to remind that journal that the South only acted upon a principle which was upheld by the *Tribune* itself as just and sound, and that many leading Southern men were encouraged to join the rebellion by the *Tribune's* advocacy of the fundamental right of secession out of which the rebellion grew. And the fact that the *Tribune* still upholds that principle and still insists on the right of a majority of the people in the South to destroy the Union, even after that pretence has been overthrown by four years of war and with the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of money, should incline that journal to be somewhat less liberal in bestowing its charges of disloyalty upon those who differ from it on minor points.

The Practical Influence of the Philadelphia Union Convention on Southern Legislation.

There was much more gained to the cause of restoration by the meeting of prominent Northern and Southern statesmen in the National Convention than the formal expression of agreement on essential points of political faith. Evidence of a practical kind accumulates every day which goes clearly to show that the leaders of public opinion at the South have got a much clearer apprehension than they seemed before to possess of what the loyal liberal party of the North consider indispensable to a thorough and permanent Union.

Those who have sought and still seek to disparage the aims and the action of the Philadelphia Convention, have laid inordinate stress upon the fact that in the public proceedings of that body there was no time devoted to spirited debate or popular declamation. And this has been held to derogate so much from the character and purposes of the great Union meeting, that by way of contrast the malcontent Convention that followed was made at once conspicuous, if not consistent, by loud and clamorous discussion, in which it became apparent how little the members agreed either on the articles of a party creed, or on a line of common political action. In the same spirit, and with about the same regard to what is practical or expedient in the great work of restoration, most of the organs of the extreme party have rung the changes on the singularly undemonstrative character of the Union Convention. The subdued temper of the members generally; their preference for private discussion and conference over frothy speech-making; their persistence in seeking common and honest grounds of agreement without waste of rhetoric—all this has been made the subject of a low species of ridicule and burlesque.

Even the so-called art of the Illustrated journals of extreme views has been laid under tribute, to caricature—so far as a depraved taste and a vulgar imagination could be made available—the dignity, the self-possession and the quiet temper of those who directed the action of the Union Convention. Upon the unthinking class of minds this sort of disparagement has not been without a certain sort of effect. It has helped them to draw a distinction between men who hold that calm deliberation may result in more practical advantage than a flux of oratory, and those who are bound either to declaim or do nothing. The contrast is seldom drawn at the moment in favor of the former, at least in the judgment of the unreflecting. And it may be safely granted, we think, that in recent partisan assemblages, and among the readers of extreme partisan journals, nothing brought against the National Union Convention has told with more decided effect than overdrawn illustrations of the subdued and undemonstrative character of its utterances.

It will take time, probably enough, to counteract vulgar impressions thus hastily created in the minds of those who do not choose or who are unable to think for themselves. But time, nevertheless, is on the side of men whose appeal is made to sober reason and deliberative political action. No one will deny that the Union Convention embraced the representative men of the South—the men to whose keeping, of all others, the mass of the Southern people would most readily and cheerfully commit their public interests. No one will soberly venture to allege that Gov. Orr is not more thoroughly a representative Southerner than Gov. Hamilton. He may not have a political record during the era of secession which can be commended, but he is none the less a representative of intelligent public opinion at the South as we find it to-day. Before Gov. Orr's appearance at the Philadelphia Convention, in South Carolina the provisions and the operation of the State laws were such as to perpetuate the old distinctions between the two races in matters pertaining to their civil rights. Gov. Orr, in meeting the State Legislature on his return from the Convention, made it his first official duty to recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting the *status* and the protection of the freedmen in the civil Courts. Such a recommendation carried with it not only the authority of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth; it had the double force of an appeal from a man trusted by the Southern people, and who had made himself acquainted, by personal conference in the Union Convention, with the real sentiments of loyal liberal men at the North. Summarily, Gov. Orr's recommendation to the Legislature involved neither more nor less than the incorporation into the State laws, of the seventh article in the declaration of principles made at Philadelphia, which reads thus:

Seventh.—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

This declaration South Carolina has now embodied in a legislative enactment, which provides, as will be seen by our special dispatch, for a perfect equality of rights between the blacks and the whites before the State courts. All the old black laws, inconsistent with the act now in force, are repealed, and South Carolina stands to-day on the same platform, so far as concerns the repeal of the barbarous portion of her code, as the freest State in the Union. Surely there is a solid gain here to the cause of restoration and thorough reconcilement—if there is not also a step taken toward the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment. Under Gov. Orr's advice, and acting under the enlightenment of the Philadelphia Conference, the leading State in the secession movement has *voluntarily* purged herself of all that remained of her former barbarous system. She has done so in a way which has done no violence to her self-respect; in a way, too, which will give the poor freedmen a far better guarantee for protection and safety, and a far better assurance of kindly treatment, than they could have as the result of outside legislation, or military decrees.

It is in the way of example, consultation, friendly advice and kindly remonstrance, that the aims and the action of the Philadelphia National Convention have been and will be felt. If it inaugurate no party revolution, it has none the less claim to be regarded as an agency of reconciliation between the divided sections of the country. If its action fail in moderating the extreme views of a faction, its influence upon liberal conservatives will be healthy and permanent, as pointing the way to honorable compromise ground and substantial peace.

Railroads to the Suburbs.—In the suburbs north of Harlem River there is no scarcity of tidy houses waiting for occupants or purchasers. But by the present slow coach horse-railroads, nearly half the working hours of the day are consumed in the journey to and from that suburban region. And the steam cars are only available at long intervals, and at prices which hard working people cannot afford to pay. We shall probably have crowded on to this island during the coming Winter a hundred thousand more people than we had last year. There is but very little more house accommodation now than there was a year ago. Any one, then, can judge by comparison with recent rates, what rents and living will cost. The evil would be greatly mitigated if we had two or three City railroads either on an elevated track or running under ground. The journey from Castle Garden to Harlem could then be made easily in half an hour, and the over-crowding in the lower part of the City would be at an end. The agitation for *through* lines of some sort ought to be kept up. But here again the trouble comes in that all sorts of swindling enterprises are set going, to defeat any public improvement of a sound, substantial, practical character. Still there are good men enough with capital, influence and discretion to help the City out of this perpetual difficulty, if they will only take hold of the subject in earnest. All visionary and swindling schemes could easily be swept aside, if a score or two of men possessing capital and character would only combine, under the guidance of experienced engineers, to solve the problem of suburban car travel. There is no more pressing question at the present time. Intimately connected with it are the growth, health and tax-paying ability of the City. Within the corporate limits at the northern end of the island there are thousands of acres of land, all available for building sites. Good suburban railroads would attract a vast population there before two years were over. There is, indeed, every consideration to force the question upon public attention until it is successfully solved.

The News From Europe Still Pacific.—The news from Europe by the Cable this morning is of the same pacific character that it has been since the receipt of the sensational telegram from Vienna. The Emperor of the French has gone to Biarritz; Austria has sent a representative to the Court of Berlin; and a treaty of peace is all but signed between Prussia and Saxony. Those, therefore, who have speculated on the renewal of war as a certainty, will probably find themselves out of pocket. The great object that will now attract the attention of practical men all over Europe (and we trust also all over this country, too) will be the Paris Exhibition. That is what the Emperor of the French has most at heart, at this particular time. After he has witnessed the success and partaken of the glory of that grand enterprise, he may turn his mind's eye once more to the map of Europe, which can hardly be yet sufficiently revised, we should suppose, to please him. It is something, however, to have a reasonable prospect of peace, for a period of even twelve months.

The Cable.—The general dispatch this morning by the cable is properly condensed, readable and interesting. It inflicts no opinions upon us at a guinea for every five letters; it seizes several striking facts well worth reporting, and we shall hope that it is the introduction to a better style of ocean telegraphy. When the tariff is reduced to a reasonable figure, and the machinery of the two inter-continental lines is all in perfect working order, we shall be in a position to lay before our readers, every morning, a column or two of just such interesting European items. The full advantages of the Atlantic Telegraph will then come to be rightly appreciated.

Progress in South Carolina—Legislating for the Blacks.—The Legislature of South Carolina is pursuing the path of progress marked out by Gov. Orr with commendable promptness and an enlightened regard for the true interests of the State. Our Charleston correspondent thus states the general character of its legislation upon this subject:

"The Legislature adjourned last night. Among the most important measures adopted were the following: An act declaring the rights of persons known as slaves and as free persons of color. This secures to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make bills, *enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all legal remedies the same as whites.* It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offences upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void."

Such action is well calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the State. The blacks in South Carolina outnumber the whites, and nothing but the extension to them of the same rights of person and property enjoyed by all other inhabitants will prevent discontent, certain in the end to break out in insurrection. We believe it is the general conviction of the people throughout the Southern States, that good policy concurs with justice, in requiring the extension to their enfranchised slaves of the same civil rights enjoyed by the great body of their inhabitants. South Carolina is certainly setting the South a good example in this respect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 23.

MEXICAN NEWS—THE FRENCH FORTIFYING VERA CRUZ—BAD NEWS FOR MAXIMILIAN—REMOVAL OF JUAREZ TO MONTEREY.

Mr. Romero has received to-day dispatches from Vera Cruz with dates of the 12th inst., containing the following information:

The French were fortifying the City of Vera Cruz on the land-side approaches, as the Mexican soldiers came so near that the city is thought to be in danger of capture.

The steamer *Panama*, from St. Nazaire, reached Vera Cruz on the 10th. She took on board 130 French soldiers for Mexico. The news from the interior is most gloomy for Maximilian and the French. Their former partisans are deserting them by the hundreds.

Mr. Romero also received official dispatches from Chihuahua up to the 27th ult. President Juarez, his Cabinet and Government were making preparations to remove to Monterey to establish there the National Government. The City of Durango had been abandoned by the main French force there. Only 500 men remained. President Juarez had sent out an expedition against Durango, and expected soon to be in possession of the city.

The official paper of Chihuahua of the 24th ultimo publishes some correspondence between the Mexican Government and the French Gen. Douay, in regard to the exchange of prisoners. It appears that the Mexican Government has been willing to come to some agreement about a general system of exchange, while the French General declined to accept the propositions made to him, although he first applied for a partial exchange.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA—MR. WASHBURNE ALLOWED TO PROCEED TO PARAGUAY.

Recent news from South America brings the important intelligence that the difficulty between the United States Government and Brazil and Argentine Republic has been happily terminated. It will be remembered that our Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne, was returning to his post when he was stopped by the Allied forces, who were blockading the Paraguay River. The United States Government, on learning the facts, immediately and emphatically insisted that he should be allowed to proceed, and that to prevent him would be regarded as a violation, both of international custom and courtesy and of international law. In view of these representations it is now stated, on good authority, that the Allied Governments have withdrawn their opposition, and that Mr. Washburne has, accordingly, passed through the blockade and proceeded up the river to his post.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

The alarming and unfounded reports on Friday evening, of Secretary Seward's low condition were rather summarily put at rest yesterday morning, by the Secretary's appearence at the Presidential mansion. To-day he is still further improved, and although still weak is able to sit up and ride out. Dr. Norris thinks that in a few days he will probably be able to resume his official duties.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT—REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The report of Gen. Sheridan's Military Commission on the New-Orleans riots, accompanied by the testimony, has reached the President's table. The report itself covers nearly seventy-five pages of foolscap, and the testimony is very voluminous. The pressure of business upon the President is so great that its examination is likely to be deferred some days.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of direct Tax Commissioners for North Carolina, consisting of Messrs. H. Potter, Jr., John R. French and E. H. Sears, have arrived in the city, and will, in compliance with an order from the Secretary, present the reports of their operations and close up their accounts.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN ILLINOIS.

A dispatch received here from Springfield, Ill., states that at the municipal election held in that place on the 21st inst., the Conservatives carried Congressman Cullum's ward by 64 majority. Last Spring the Radicals carried the ward by 17 majority.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day appointed Andrew T. McReynolds to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; also J. P. Leese, United States Marshal for the District of California.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

A large number of New-York politicians arrived in this city yesterday and to-day. Among the number are Collector Smythe, Postmaster Kelly, Surveyor Wakeman, Congressman Humphrey, of Buffalo, Gideon J. Tucker, H. A. Richmond and H. M. Tilden. The waiting-rooms of the White House have been well crowded.

ARRIVALS FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

A large number of the most prominent supporters of the President's policy in Maine and New-Hampshire, including Hon. Charles A. Shaw, the Mayor of Biddeford, Maine, Gen. Roberts, of Bangor, Col. Guernsey, recently of Gov. Cony's staff, Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, Major Mann, of Gorham, Hon. Danl. Marcy, of Portsmouth, N. H., the Mayor of Manchester, N. H., and others, are now here urging a further change of Government office-holders in those States.

OHIO.

Arrival of the Southern Loyalists.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The delegation of Southern loyalists arrived here yesterday afternoon. A formal reception took place last night in Court-street Market space, where the delegation was welcomed by Mr. A. F. Perry, Chairman of the meeting. Speeches were made by Col. Branscomb, of Missouri; Gen. Thomas, of Gov. Brownlow's staff; Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, and Mr. Griffin, of Georgia.

A Louisville dispatch to the *Enquirer* says Dr. Ferris, mail agent on the steamer *Gen. Buell*, arrived there yesterday, and was delivered to the United States Court, on the charge of murder.

Temperance Revival in Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The most enthusiastic temperance revival ever known in this State is going on here. Nightly meetings are held and hundreds of persons have recently signed the pledge, including confirmed inebriates of years standing. A Father Mathew's Society has been organized and already its ranks are swelled to hundreds. Nearly two thousand persons attended the meeting at Pine's Hall to-night, at which over one hundred signed the pledge.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.

A Trip into the Sea Island Cotton Region—Edisto, as it Was, and as it Is—Wealth and Luxurious Life of the Planters—Natural Advantages of the Island—Seaside Resort of the People—The Freedmen and Their Strange Ideas—Their Weekly Pow-wows—Sad Prospect for the Sea Island Crop—Causes of the Failure—Hopes for the Future, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDISTO ISLAND, S. C., (30 miles south of Charleston,) Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

Curious to see and judge for myself the prospect for the long-staple cotton crop, now that the picking season has fairly begun, and also to get some glimpses of the condition of things generally upon the Sea Islands, since the long delayed restoration of the land has been consummated, I left Charleston ten days ago in a steamboat called the *Plato*, which, strangely enough for these parts, I found to be owned and commanded by an intelligent mulatto, but officered, otherwise, by white men. A tortuous run of four hours through the winding lagoons known as Wappoo Cut and Wadmalaw Sound, brought us into the North Edisto River, and, an hour later, we were landed upon the wharf of this, by far the richest and most celebrated, though not the largest, of the South Carolina Sea Islands.

A SKETCH OF EDISTO—AS IT WAS.

Edisto Island is an alluvial tract, about ten miles long by five broad, and comprises some fifty-six plantations, ranging in extent from 150 to 1,200 acres, and averaging about 350 acres each. The soil generally, throughout the island, is of so rich and loamy a character that it repaid cultivation with the most liberal profusion; the earth was seldom turned by the plowshare, the hoe sufficing to produce from it returns fourfold more profitable than the yield of the most industriously-worked plantations in the interior of the State, and the proprietors, rejoicing in plethoric pockets, were content to hold on to their estates, from generation to generation, spending their comfortable incomes in luxurious living, adorning their places with a lavish hand, and occasionally, by the purchase of additional negroes, augmenting the yearly crops on land, the productiveness of which seemed to have no limit as long as increased labor could be crowded upon it. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Union was there a concentration of greater wealth within the compass of an agricultural tract of the same extent. The evidences of affluence could be seen on all sides. The planters' dwellings resembled the manor-houses of old England. Built so as to combine all the appliances of city elegance and country comfort, they allowed full scope to the generous hospitality for which their owners were distinguished. The surroundings, too, were quite in keeping with the style of the mansions. Broad and shady avenues of majestic oaks, with their graceful festoons of hanging moss, led up to the gateways; rare exotics bloomed all through the Winter months in carefully-kept hothouses; the flower gardens were generally a marvel of skill and attention; expensive aviaries, gold-fish ponds and Summer-houses gave variety and attractiveness to the grounds, and several of the more wealthy gentlemen of the island maintained inclosed parks, small in extent, but well stocked with deer and game. The negro quarters were better arranged and more comfortable than is usual in the South, and indeed, the lot of the slaves here was, generally speaking, more fortunate than that of those upon the main land. The natural advantages of Edisto, as a place of residence, are many. For eight months in the year the climate is eminently healthy and pleasant. Oysters of the most delicate flavor, with the finest salt-water fish and game of all kinds, are abundant, and, feeding upon the luxuriant vegetation of the island, live stock thrive and multiply with a rapidity unequaled in any locality this side of Texas. During the heated term, however, it is unsafe for persons unaccustomed to the place to spend the night on Edisto, the atmosphere being then charged with a malarious influence which gives rise to a severe and often fatal fever, known in this State as "country fever." Every June, therefore, it was the custom of nearly all the whites to betake themselves to Edingsville,

THE SEASIDE RESORT OF THE PLANTERS.

This is a long, narrow, sandy island, lying parallel with the outer side of Edisto, from which it is separated by a creek and marsh. Excepting an occasional group of palmetto, it is almost bare of vegetation. The beach of Edingsville, which fronts directly upon the broad Atlantic, is one of the finest that I have ever seen, and would compare favorably with Newport, Long Branch or Cape May. The village is composed of between fifty and sixty comfortable cottages—the private property of their occupants—built upon the sand-hills immediately fronting the beach, and so close to the water's edge that, at high tide, you can toss a biscuit from your window into the surf. Here, formerly, the families of such of the Edisto planters as did not hie away to the Northern or Virginia watering-places, were in the habit of spending the hot months, enjoying the delicious sea-breezes and the salt-water bathing, and at all times within an hour's ride of their plantations and homesteads. Here, now, are congregated the shattered and impoverished remnants of the proudest community in South Carolina, whose members, driven from the tide-water region at the outbreak of the war, and ever since needy wanderers in the interior, have returned at last, stripped of their slaves and penniless, to their beautiful island home, only to find their houses burned or completely dismantled and their plantations a neglected wilderness.

I have dwelt more particularly upon the sad contrast between Edisto in the past and Edisto as it is, because this island may be said fairly to represent the condition of the whole chain of Sea Islands which belts the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina. A word now in relation to the

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN AND THE CROPS.

The readers of the TIMES are doubtless familiar with the facts of the long and anxious struggle of the friends of the Sea Island planters at Washington last Winter for the recovery of their lands, which had been placed in jeopardy just previous to the close of the war, by an order of Gen. SHERMAN. The result of the matter was that, under a clause of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill which was passed over the President's veto, the lands were restored, with certain conditions, to their former owners, and, in April last, those owners regained possession. Confident that the fertile soil they knew so well was capable of repairing their ruined fortunes, they at once went bravely to work, offering for the labor of the freed people such inducements as they could, in the hope of making an old-fashioned crop. But their efforts were attended by many discouraging circumstances. The cotton seed was scarce, and the little that was to be had was four years old and of doubtful value. The cotton fields were overgrown with weeds and grass, necessitating a vast amount of preliminary labor, and the planting utensils and machinery with which every place had been well provided, were all either lost or destroyed. But a far more serious difficulty than any of these met them in the complete and, in some respects, ludicrous

REVOLUTION OF IDEAS AMONG THE NEGROES,

which the events of the war had occasioned. In regard to the hours of labor, the freedmen wanted a decided improvement upon the eight-hour system for which the workingmen of the North are clamoring. They were willing enough to take their places in the field at sunrise, as formerly; but they absolutely refused to remain at work later than 11 o'clock in the morning, at which time they would complain that the sun was getting too hot for them to work, and systematically drop off to their quarters.

Besides this, none of them could be induced, under any circumstances, to work on Saturdays, and not a few took holiday every Friday also. The male field hands at first would not allow their wives to work, but, after a few months, their uxorious gallantry gave way to the hard argument of necessity, when they found that their own earnings were inadequate to the support of their families. Another great drawback to the efficiency of the hands was their unwillingness to work the plantation as a whole, as they used to do under the old system. Then, each gang of hands, whether the gang consisted of fifteen negroes or twenty, attended to the culture of a fixed portion of the plantation every day. Now, each hand insists upon having his allotted section, which he cultivates more or less indifferently; and thus, if a hand happens to be sick or absent from any cause, his task is coolly left unperformed by his fellow-laborers, and of course the neglected section suffers. There are other habits and peculiarities which the Sea Island negroes have acquired since emancipation less hurtful, perhaps, than those I have enumerated—but more ridiculous. They have a great horror of the word "contract." Only yesterday I heard a field darkey, said to be a fellow of influence among his people, explain to his former master that he and his fellow-freedmen "would'nt 'tract any more, but would make 'greement." He went on to say that they had all come to the conclusion that 'agreement was binding on the buckra as well as themselves; but that a 'tract was only binding on the niggers. It is surprising how deep a root queer fancies like this take in the minds of these poor ignorant creatures. Such delusions originate chiefly in the

WEEKLY COUNCILS OF THE BLACKS,

at which they are addressed by the more influential of their own number, who, while quite as ignorant as their hearers, manage by dint of sheer impudence to assume and retain a kind of leadership. These councils are strange assemblages. They are held every Saturday night, in a large circular open space, which has been cleared for the purpose, in one of the thickest patches of forest upon the Island. Here the gatherings of darkeys from all parts of Edisto and some of the adjacent islands are harranged by their wise men; and any white intruder upon these occasions would be apt to encounter a rather unpleasant reception. The weird scene is lit up by pine fires and torches; the orators speak from a rude platform, and the trunks of felled trees afford seats to the ebony audience. Here the freedmen become imbued with ideas of the wildest and most irrational characte, which render their successful management as steady and efficient field laborers a matter verging on impossibility. Under so many disadvantages, I need hardly say that the result of the year's labor on the Sea Islands has been, generally speaking,

A LAMENTABLY DEFECTIVE CROP.

After careful inquiry among a large number of the best informed planters, I find that the average Sea Island cotton crop on the lands which have been planted this year, will not exceed *one-fifth* of the crop produced on the same lands previous to the war. Of course the enhanced price of the staple will, in some degree, mitigate the disastrous effect of so large a deficiency; but even taking the most hopeful view of the case, it is bad enough. On some of the plantations, where there has been a judicious combination of Northern capital and Southern experience, and where it has thus been possible to pay for the necessary labor in weekly wages, the land has yielded a handsome return; but instances of this kind are comparatively few. The experiences of the past cotton year, however, have not been fruitless, inasmuch as they have gone far toward adjusting the future relations of planter and laborer; and the hope is very generally entertained among all classes that, if the political troubles which now distract the country can be satisfactorily adjusted, an era of agricultural prosperity will have begun for the South not surpassed in the palmiest days of slave-labor. Q.

GEORGIA.

Aspect of the City—Trade Prospects—Real Estate Rising—Black vs. White Mechanics—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

An imprudence; its consequence two days in bed and two more convalescent at my window, looking out upon the moving world, without energy for anything else, interfered with my letter of last Monday. The town is dull, decidedly dull, as the few people circulating through the streets clearly indicates. But there was vast amusement, mingled with melancholy thoughts, in noting the colored wenches ruffling along in all the finery they can get on their backs. Waterfalls, floating ribbons, jaunty hats, trailing flounces, lace shawls, kid gloves, and dainty parasols—there they go—not two or three, but by the hundreds, of all shades, from the charcoal black to the creamy quadroon—dressed in all the gaudiness of the *demi-monde*, and with all the brazenness of Mercer or Green street. Now how do these poor wretches earn the money to dress in this manner? Sadly, the answer can only be, in the most unfortunate and degraded traffic. It is true that under slavery there was much clandestine vice; but it was comparatively little, compared with the public social evil that now flouts virtue at every corner and in every fashionable resort. Suddenly freed! Wild to enjoy their freedom! These poor girls rushed from the comforts of a respectable home into the arms of a licentious soldiery but too eager to take advantage of their delusion. And now, unfitted for honest labor and ruined in character, their only resource is to offend decency by publicly "plying their vocation" with unblushing effrontery. The police have repeatedly intervened to check the offence, but in vain. So long as they are not disorderly or interfere with passers-by, the law cannot reach them; and these flaunting, dusky "Phrynes" sweep the pavements with an air of triumph.

Your Charleston correspondent is unquestionably right in his views as to the dry-goods trade. Emancipation will build it up, wholesale and retail, as it never before existed in the South. The negro women will spend every dollar they can get in finery. And as they cannot visit New-York annually to buy it, they must get it at home. For the same reason the planter has to buy at home, as he has neither the necessity for, nor the means to go North and lay in his yearly supplies. Already three or four large establishments have sprung up in this city, doing a good business with country merchants. It was only the day before yesterday I overheard a country merchant reply to an inquiry of "When he had come down?" that, "he had come down two days before to go on to New-York to make his purchases, but that finding he could do better here, taking into consideration traveling and other expenses, he had concluded to go no further, but to buy all that he wanted in Savannah." Another advantage he will find will be, that buying so near home he need not make a large bill at one time, but can keep up his stock with the advance of the seasons.

The steamers are once more coming out full, both with passengers and goods. Familiar faces again appear in their accustomed places, and many new ones turn upon me as we pass along. Dry goods and groceries are piling up our drays, and the "bluff" begins to present a busy and lively scene. A few Northern men, not afraid to venture themselves among us "revengeful rebels," have come down to look up cotton lands, and don't seem the least afraid to make the venture of an outlay in a good purchase. Cyprians and gamblers, in all the richness and display of Broadway "fast" dress and manners, are flocking in, apparently the *avants couriers* of a gay, busy and fast Winter, and everything warns us that Summer is over, and that we must gird ourselves for the business and the follies of an active season. Soon our solid men will be exhibiting their ponderous faces on the "Bay," and the fight for dollars will begin in earnest. There seems to be now one universal yearning cry of "Oh! that I was rich!" High and low, white and black, all seem impressed with a despairing sense of poverty, and a torturing desire for money. Genteel poverty is at any time a hard thing to endure. But when it is the normal condition of a whole community that but a short time since knew not what it was to want, or hardly even to have a reasonable wish ungratified, you may imagine the sudden, soul-searing passion for "gain" that now possesses us. Real estate in the city has risen in value, rents have advanced enormously, provisions are very dear, and between one's eyes and anything they may look at, there waves the shadowy "greenback." Possession can only be had by the "real thing" down on the counter. No trust now! No longer do pretty lips, with persuasive eyes, whisper gently to the bewildered salesman, "Please put that down in my bill. No, Sir! Beauty has had its day—played out. Nothing but cash—not hard cash, I am sorry to say, but greenbacks down—will let that pretty silk dress or "sweet" lace go out of the store. Clerks are inexorable. They no longer love bright eyes and blushing cheeks. "Greenbacks" have hardened their hearts. Owing to the reduced cotton crop, our merhants anticipate a short but a "rushing" business season, and after it stagnation, famine and suffering.

I wrote you some time since, that under the new order of things this city would progress more in five years than in fifty with Slavery continued. My remark was based upon the fact that the character of investments was completely changed by emancipation. Having no longer the power to lay out money in negroes, the desire and advantage of investing in land has ceased with it. More negroes! more land! more cotton! has been heretofore the principle. That road to profit is, however, now closed, and money must seek investment in bonds, stocks, mortgages and town property. The influence of the new channel is beginning to be felt, and no more profitable investment can be made at present than by lending money for the improvement of city real estate, secured by bond and mortgage and the insurance. The legal rate of interest, it is true, is but 7 per cent. But there are many who would honorably agree for a higher rate and meet their obligations. Should the rate of interest be questioned, the excess only over 7 per cent is forfeited. But careful inquiry can readily satisfy the lender as to the safety of the character of the borrower. We tried last year in our Legislature to raise the rate of interest, and it passed the Senate at 10 per cent. But in the House financial ignorance killed the bill, as it was regarded as the attempt of monster capitalists to eat up the smaller fry of laboring men. We hope this Winter, though, to raise the rate to 10, if not to a higher rate. The agitation throughout the State, however, of the stay law, which has been ably argued before the Supreme Court, by Gov. BROWN and Hon. A. H. STEPHENS for its constitutionality, and Hon. HOWELL COBB against it, may interfere with any financial changes. The war between debtor and creditor is waxing warm, so much so as recently to have been noticed by one of our able Superior Court Judges in his charge to the Grand Jury.

Having noticed the exclusion, very largely, of colored mechanics from many of our large workshops, I was curious as to the cause for it, and an investigation developed the reason, little dreamed of by the pseudo philanthropists who now have the negro in charge. It is that white employers are shy of having anything to do with the "wards" of the United States, who in matters of controversy have the power to bring the difference before what is regarded as an irresponsible Court, the Freedmen's Bureau Court, in which the white man is supposed to stand but a small chance for justice. How true the apprehension of the Freedmen's Court may be I cannot say. But its effect, combined with the natural affinity of white for white, is to oust the colored mechanic and plant in the white one. Deprived of work, what can the colored mechanic do but resort to menial or agricultural labor, or steal, or emigrate? The two first he will not do; the third he may not do, unless the pressure of want be too hard; and the fourth will in all probability be his resource. And where can he go to carry on his trade peaceably and honestly, in competition with white men? The signs of the times seem to indicate Liberia as the proper home for our intelligent and enterprising colored people. There they have no superior race to overshadow them, and may be the means, perhaps so designed by Providence in their emancipation, of christianizing inhuman Africa. Now is the golden opportunity for the Colonization Society to benefit the American negro and Africa.

The resolutions of the "Bar" attending upon the United States Circuit Court, recently reopened at Atlanta, form another unmistakable evidence of the tone and temper of the leading minds of this State toward the United States and the Union of the States. On the Committee of Five reporting the resolutions were Gov. BROWN and Hon. H. R. JACKSON, the former United States Minister Resident at Vienna. The resolutions express gratification at the reopening of the Court in Georgia, pledge a hearty and cordial cooperation in sustaining the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions and vindication of the laws, and pay a merited and handsome tribute to Mr. Justice WAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, anticipating with pleasure his presence once more in Georgia at the November term of the Court in this place, and thanking him for his individual kindnesses during the war. This testimonial will be grateful to the venerable Justice, and will crown his declining years with the consciousness of duty done to the country, and to the citizens of his State. Speaking of Atlanta, I learn to-day from good authority, that the *New Era* of this city has passed into the hands of the veteran journalist, Dr. BARR, of Louisiana, and will be a supporter of the Administration, so long as the Administration shall support the Constitution. The well-known ability and vigor of the Doctor promises well for the maintenance of constitutional principles in Georgia.

Ex-Provisional Gov. JAMES JOHNSON is here under his appointment as Collector of the port, but will not enter upon his duties until the 1st of October, the commencement of the next quarter. He is beset, I learn, with applications for office.

Everywhere now one hears only of "the crops." Whoever heard of a contented planter? It is always one trouble and then another until the crop is gathered in. The season, it is true, has not been a favorable one. Still it has not been so bad as to create any real apprehension that the production will fall below the fair return upon the agricultural labor invested. It is labor that determines the crop. Bad seed, bad stand, drouth and unseasonable rains unquestionably have their effect. But as more cotton has been planted this year than ever before, the accidents of the season will have comparatively little effect. The labor that can be put on the crop is what will make it, and that labor will give you a little more than a one-third crop. Before emancipation the planter could gauge his crop to an acre, for he possessed the labor necessary to work his fields. Now he is thrown upon the market for hands, and however much he may have planted, he can only secure the amount that he can hire laborers to work and gather, and this, as I showed you by figures in a previous letter, should give us about, (a little more,) than a one-third crop.

Do you intend to have a revolution at the North? From the tone of your papers, *pro* and *con*, it looks to us, at this distance, very probable. Your passions seem to be as excited as those of France were just after the opening of its Revolution, when the cry of "To the lamp-post!" settled the existence and the political status of many an unfortunate. *Dii avertite omen.* Enough blood has been already shed.

GEORGIA.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

"Not Secure South."

MR. H. GREELEY: In looking over a number of your paper I see it stated in an editorial of yours that it is not safe for Northern people to travel in and through the Southern States. I am from Macon, Ga., and say to you that it is as safe for a Northern man to travel through Georgia as it is for me to travel through the State of New-York; and I believe it is so with the other Southern States; at least I have no evidence that it is not so.

As to those persons who called themselves delegates from the State of Georgia to the "Southern Loyal Convention" that recently met at Philadelphia, not one of them was appointed by any portion of the people of Georgia to represent them in that Convention. They appointed themselves from motives of personal interest, and not even from principle. I know some of them well; I know who they are, and what they are, you may rely upon it; any white man that went into that Convention as a delegate from the State of Georgia would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. How came these men to arrogate to themselves the right to represent people in a Convention that never appointed them for so solemn a trust? There was no call made in any portion of Georgia, that I know of, for a meeting to appoint delegates to the "Southern Loyal Convention" that recently met at Philadelphia, but there were meetings called and held by the people all over the State for the purpose of appointing and sending delegates to the great National Convention that met at Philadelphia, and did its work so handsomely for the preservation of Constitution and the Union of thirty-six States, instead of twenty-five only.

Those who tell you it is not safe for a Northern person to travel through the Southern States are imposing on your credulity, and those who try to make you believe that Union men and their property are not secure and safe in Georgia, make statements to you without facts to rest them upon. I was opposed to secession, and I was a Union man from principle, and not *interest*. *I have no claims against the Government that I wish the present Congress to make appropriations to pay.*

I was a Clay Whig. I stood by HENRY CLAY at the cross, and I did not desert him at the tomb; a purer and greater statesman and loftier patriot this country never produced. He was the self-sacrificing statesman of his country. I am as secure in my person and property in the State of Georgia as you are in yours in the State of New-York, although I was known as a Union man. I feel no more apprehension about my rights in Georgia than you do in New-York about yours, and no *honest* Union man feels any more apprehension in Georgia about his rights *there* than I do.

The relations between the native whites, resident whites and the blacks are of the most amicable character. The whites of the South have true and practical sympathy for the condition of the negroes. The white people of the South do not hate the negro. There is more equality between the white man and negro South than there is between the white man and the negro North. The true and substantial friends of the negro are the white people of the South. Read HENRY CLAY's reply to Mr. MENDENHAL, of Ohio, and you will find some of the reasons why the Southern man is the negroes' best and truest friend.

I see you are persistent in your demand for negro suffrage in the Southern States. Where do you find the power in the Constitution giving to Congress the right to say who shall and who shall not vote in the States? Point, if you can, to the clause in the Constitution of the United States that gives to Congress the power to say who shall and who shall not vote in the State of New-York? You remember you said the Southern States had no right and could not secede from the Union of the States. Well, if they had no right and could not secede from the Union, then, according to the theory of the North, the Southern States never were out of the Union, and never being out of the Union, so soon as war ceased, they, from Northern theory and the very nature of their relations to the Government, remained as they originally were; hence, if Congress has the power to say who shall and who shall not vote in Georgia, Congress also has the power to say who shall and who shall not vote in the State of New-York.

The right to regulate suffrage in the States does not belong to Congress, but to the States alone, and any means used by Congress to deprive or rob the States of that right is unconstitutional and wrong: for the Constitution of the United States says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The power to say who shall and who shall not vote in the States is nowhere in the Constitution delegated either to Congress or the Government of the United States. The right of the States to say who shall and who shall not vote residing within their limits is nowhere *prohibited* in the Constitution of the United States; and if not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the States, it is clearly reserved to the States respectively, and they alone have the power and the right to say who shall and who shall not vote within their limits. Beside, has the Congress of the United States ever attempted to exercise the power to say who shall vote in the States until recently? Never. If they keep the Southern States out of Congress by refusing to admit their representatives, it is clearly wrong and unconstitutional.

There are no persons in Georgia who "now endure persecutions that may never be told," *neither are any of the freedmen cheated of their earnings by citizens.*

These self-appointed delegates from Georgia to the "Southern Loyal Convention," as you call it, were there in that Convention without the consent, desire or appointment of them by any portion of the people of Georgia. I am a better Constitutional Union man than any self-appointed delegate from Georgia, or any of the Southern States that went into that Convention. I am for the Constitution as it was and as it is, and I am for the Union as expressed by the resolutions of the National Union Convention.

A. H. WYCHE.

P. S. Sept. 23d, 1866.

MR. RAYMOND—The above communication was written for the N. Y. *Tribune*. As Mr. GREELEY declines to publish it, you will oblige me by giving it a place in your paper. Very respectfully,

A. H. WYCHE.

VIRGINIA.

Journeying—A Matter of Botts—Under the Shadows of Monticello—Some Unique Views on the National Situation—An Excursion and a Contrast—The People Among the Mountains—An Expensive Garrison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

A journey of a week among the mountains and vallies of the Old Dominion just concluded, and I have returned to the Capital with my ideas of the physical grandeurs of the Commonwealth enlarged and the views I have presented of the sentiments and purposes of her people more than justified.

The columns of a daily paper is not the place to sing hosannas over mountains nor to go into raptures over the vallies they clasp with giant hands between them, nor yet is it the place to tell the thousand and one instances of travel that would make readable matter elsewhere; but through the dribble of talk on railroad trains, stages, canal-boats can the thoughts of a people be discovered, and the sayings of eight hundred miles I must group together as a whole.

MY FIRST IMPRESSION

was the strong hold JOHN MINOR BOTTS once had on the affections of this people, and the genuine regret and sorrow with which they have given him up and witnessed his descent to his present political infamy. Rumbling through the desolated stretch of country between Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, a party of planters sought to lighten the way by discoursing of BOTTS. They were evidently men of substance and culture, and the stranger, knowing them to be Virginians, was forcibly struck by the tolerance they displayed. BOTTS at that moment was indulging in the wildest of his antics at Philadelphia, but they bestowed no opprobrious epithets upon him; they used no acrimonious language; they simply spoke in strong, earnest disapproval of his course, and wondered at his fatuity. They seemed to think that, had BOTTS, on the conclusion of the war, buried his personal resentments, and gone earnestly and sincerely to the support of the President, he would have made himself omnipotent in the State and been a powerful agency in throttling the common Radical enemy beyond its limits. But BOTTS never could forget or forgive, and the pardon of a few of his enemies against his advice first turned him against the Conservative cause, and then his natural vehemence carried him, against his judgment, to the lengths he has gone. None of them thought that BOTTS found any pleasure in his present position, beyond the gratification of his personal spleen, and that no man was more sensible than he of the utter ruin that has come upon his ambition by the course he has pursued. They thought, too, that his selfish ambition, now that he had gone so far, would lead him anywhere, even to the utter disruption of the civil institutions of his State, provided he could see, beyond the horrors of revolution, official power for himself.

Thus early I had made a large addition to my stock of useful knowledge. I had found that it was possible for a coterie of Virginians to discuss even BOTTS temperately and calmly, and contrasting this incident with the President's surroundings at Indianapolis leads to grave doubts whether Virginia is not more thoroughly reconstructed than Indiana.

A SECOND IMPRESSION.

Did you ever hear JEFFERSON d—d heartily and sincerely? I have, and once it was as the train whirled around the foot of Monticello where the "cursed leveler" lived and where he is buried. The sensation was unique, and it was interesting at least to hear the Virginian argue our civil war and our present troubles to be the natural results of the doctrines taught with admitted ability by that "d—d old scoundrel, Sir." I never heard anything like this before, either North or South, and I made a mental note of the incident as of political value, as showing that everybody in Virginia, even now, are believers in the Jeffersonian theory of our Government.

A THIRD IMPRESSION.

When we had left the peak of Monticello and the beautiful town of Charlottesville behind us, and were striding up to the Blue Ridge, I had two very agreeable surprises, the first being that the Piedmont region of Virginia is one of the most picturesque of the Continent; and the second, that the Commonwealth has citizens whose nationality and patriotism cannot be surpassed.

The view I here obtained of national politics was so important that I invite for it particular attention, premising that the principal participant in the conversation was a gentleman well known in the State, and for the sake of terseness I group his ideas.

Why, Sir, the Radical policy is worse than a crime; it is a blunder, and for all we can see now a fatal blunder. The Radicals, by classing the entire Southern people together last Winter in legislative dealing with the question of restoration forced us to unity. While the Northern extremists are denying *all* of us the common privileges of American citizenship, and threatening all of us with the foulest indignities, there was nothing for the whole Southern people to do but stand together. There was not then, and is not now, any chance whatever of two parties in the South. But let the Radicals be overthrown this Fall; let the Southern States be admitted to participation in the general Government, and what happens? The very act of such participations puts an end to civil commotion, all penalties and forfeitures to which the South is not a consenting party as a participant in the Government, in a word our nationality is restored. When that time comes, if it be not too long delayed, the Conservative men of the South, the men who opposed the Secessionists until the last moment, can turn around upon these last and demand an account of their stewardship. The Conservatives can point to the dismantled edifice of Slavery, the prostrated industries, the ruined cities, the desolated fields, and even to the indignities that Radicalism has heaped upon the South, as the result of practical secession; and it would be strange, indeed, if the Southern people should again trust the men who sang the syren song in 60-61, got the control of the Southern States, and then pioneered them to this abject abyss. But this argument cannot now be made, and never can be made so long as the General Government or the Northern sentiment regards the Southern people, or even their leaders in the war as felons. Throw the vail of utter oblivion over the past is all that Southern Conservatism asks to restore the Southern States, and everybody in them, precisely as they were in 1860, excepting always the abolition of Slavery, and we will answer for the predominancy of a genuine national sentiment in the South. It is of far more importance that we shall have the use of this argument to beat out the remnant of life in the doctrine of secession, than that a possible rebel shall get into Congress, or anybody hanged, or anybody's property be confiscated. In short, declare universal amnesty and admit the South to representation, and there will be less danger to the Union and American nationality from the South, than from any other section of our common country. But let the Radical policy be continued, and the Conservatism of the South is crushed out—the hostility to the Union is intensified—the very state of things Radicalism seeks to avert is rendered certain.

Reference being made to a large amount of ammunition being furnished the Radicals, by the intemperate tone of many of the Southern papers, the opinion was expressed that the conductors of these journals were entirely aware of what they were doing, and were doing it purposely; that having been original Secessionists, they desired the success of Radicalism, until such time as it would be impossible to ask them ugly questions concerning the past. They, like Northern extremists, have lease of power and influence only so long as the public mind, North and South, can be kept inflamed the one against the other, and hence the powerful aid some Southern journalists are extending Radicalism in its crusade upon liberty. Only let this warfare be kept up, is the argument, until the South is entirely and irrevocably united in hatred of the North and of the Union, and there is no danger of their being buried under the popular wrath.

This was the gist of the talk of thirty miles, and its source was a Virginian who was never a Secessionist, but was, nevertheless, drawn into the vortex of rebellion, and in the parlance of Radicalism, is "a red-handed rebel;" but he is and always was a man of national sentiments, is thoroughly imbued with Virginia idiosyncracies, and these are his opinions. Whoever intends to vote for continued disunion would do well to consider them.

A FOURTH IMPRESSION

was obtained while on the excursion over the smooth, solid track of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, under the conduct of its President, Col. R. S. OWEN. Our party consisted of some fifty representative and influential men of the Southwestern part of the State, together with the Board of Public Works, Gov. PIERPOINT, Auditor TAYLOR and Treasurer CALVERT. This party were together three days during the excursion from Lynchburgh to Bristol and back; not one of the Virginians except Gov. PIERPOINT but had been identified in a greater or less degree with the rebellion, and some had been original Secessionists. Yet from this party and from the citizens at every point on the road, Gov. PIERPOINT met nothing but courtesy, not a word was said that could injure his feelings, and this courtesy was the more apparent at Bristol, where the Governor made an able and sensible speech upon the railroad system of the State, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Even here in the heat of public speaking there was the same regard for official station, the same attention to the amenities of life.

Virginia then is sufficiently reconstructed to treat a Union Magistrate with respect while upon his travels, while Ohio and Indiana are not.

A FIFTH IMPRESSION

was gained among the mountains. Off the main arteries of travel a word about politics is rarely heard. The people are engrossed in the herculean task of repairing the ravages of war, and do not seem to fash their brains about the tremendous contest raging at the North. I doubt if many of them have even heard of it. My experience has been that so far from being raging lions, seeking whom they may devour, and spending their time in flaying and killing Yankees and freedmen, this people are sedulously attending to their farms and interfering with nobody.

Let me close with

A MATTER FOR REFLECTION.

The town of Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, State of Virginia, is garrisoned by two Federal soldiers, a Colonel and a Major; the business of these gentlemen being to see that no freedman comes prematurely to grief. These officers have large pay and a very pleasant residence, but they live among a very inconsiderate population, and there has not been for many weeks any outrage upon freedmen calling for an exertion of their business qualifications. They ought to be in danger of losing their sinecures. The combined pay of a Colonel and a Major is, I think, about $5,000 per annum, and the reflection is, cannot the Radicals devise some way of spending the money to better advantage than in watching for outrages upon negroes which never occur, and never will. E. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

The second appearance of Mme. RISTORI on Saturday evening attracted a fashionable and eminently judicious audience. "Medea" was repeated for the last time, the lady sustaining the title *rôle*. The story of Medea is unpleasant, but it is illustrated by Mme. RISTORI with overwhelming intensity and exhibits the great artist's marvelous powers to the best possible advantage. No one, we venture to say, has been disappointed in the tragedienne. To-night Mme. RISTORI appears in SCHILLER's tragedy of "Maria Stuarda." The *rôle* is regarded as the best of her *repertoire*. Several new artists appear in the distribution, notably ANTONIETTA COLTIN, who is said to be excellent. The price of admission to the family circle during RISTORI's engagement will be 75 cents.

Mr. BATEMAN's season commences on Wednesday next at the Boston Music Hall. The members of his troupe, including Mlle. PAREPA, have already taken their departure for the Bay State, and the liveliest excitement prevails in the Tremontane city. The company is decidedly good, viz: Mlle. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, (piano,) Mr. CARL ROVA, (violin,) and Mr. J. L. HATTON, composer and conductor.

Mr. J. M. WEHLI, the distinguished pianist, arrived here in the *Java* on Thursday last. He will, we presume, give a series of recitals at Wallack's.

Mr. HARRISON's Sunday evening concerts are justly attracting the attention of the musical community. The attendance last evening was in the highest degree satisfactory. The programme was excellent, and interpreted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' fine orchestra, by Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mr. J. POLLOCK and Mr. ELDERS, (oboe,) with Mr. COLBY as conductor, left nothing to be desired.

The New-York Circus (opposite the Academy of Music) opens to-day under the well approved direction of Mr. L. B. LENT. There will be a matinée at 2 o'clock, and the regular performance in the evening. The company includes the names of Mr. ROBINSON and his son CLARENCE, Mlle. DE BERG, and the leading members of last season's troupe.

The "Doctor of Alcantara" will be repeated to-morrow night at the French Theatre. Mr. DRAPER announces also that on Thursday evening he will give VERDI's "Rigoletto," with a good distribution.

HARTZ, the magician, continues to draw delighted crowds to Irving Hall. He is certainly one of the most perfect artists in this line that we have ever had in America.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre the new and amusing comedy of the "Fast Family;" at the Winter Garden, the Buisley family; at Niblo's, the "Black Crook;" at the Olympic, "Rip Van Winkle;" at the New-York Theatre, "A Fine Old English Gentleman," and a new burlesque called "Rum-ti-foo-zle;" at the New Bowery Theatre, "Asanore" and the "Spectre of the Lake;" at the Old Bowery, "Grace Darling;" at Barnum's Museum, "Old Folks at Home."

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will commence their entertainments at Irving Hall on Monday evening next.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night will introduce Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, the tragedian, to the Brooklyn public at the Academy. Mr. PROCTOR will appear in the drama entitled "Nick of the Woods," supported by a good cast under the management of Mr. TAYLEURE.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—Quite a fever has seized the good people of Brooklyn on the Ristori subject. Her *début* in that city will be made on Thursday evening next at the Academy. The Box sheet has already been liberally patronized, and there is every indidation that the famous *tragedinne* will receive from the Brooklynites as cordial a greeting as that given to her in the Metropolis.

Art Gossip.

GIGNOUX'S NEW PICTURE.—Prominent among our best artists stands the great GIGNOUX—great in conception, great in design, great in finish, and for a wonder, great in the estimation of an intelligent public. He has just finished a small picture of Alpine scenery, representing the Jungfrau at sunrise, its snowy summit tinged with the rays of the morning sun, while its base lies in comparative darkness. From the valley the mists are creeping up the mountain's sides, half hiding them from view. A placid lake lies in the foreground, dotted with the sails of vessels, and reflecting the tall cliffs which encircle it. To the left of the picture a point of land, covered with evergreens, which rise above masses of broken rocks, slopes down into the water. The sky, with its fleecy clouds, the distant mountains rising into the heavens, the atmospheric effects, and the excellent perspective observable in this work, make it one of the best which the artist has painted.

LA TRASTAVERINA.—A most remarkable marble bust, chiseled by CORDIER, of Paris, has just been placed on exhibition at SCHAUS' Art Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. It represents a beautiful type of a Trastaverine woman, who claim to be true descendants of the old Romans. As a work of art, and as a specimen of rare female beauty, it will attract general attention.

The Great National Field Trial of Mowers and Reapers.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER RECEIVES THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

CLASS I.

Starting with the swaths in the Monson meadow, there are three which were clearly prominent, viz: Buckeye, entry No. 10; R. I. Clipper, No. 18, and Wood's Mower, No. 8.

The cutting of all these machines was nearly all that could be desired, and were all marked by the judges with the number 40, which denoted perfection of work, and they were the only ones thus marked.

Examining the record of these three mowers in the clover lots, we find the following marks indicating quality of work.

Buckeye, entry No. 10, was marked 40.
R. I. Clipper, entry No. 18, was marked 32.
Wood's Mower, entry No. 8, was marked 20.

The Clipper thus appears very inferior on the record as a mower of clover to the Buckeye, and Wood's was inferior to the Clipper, though in a less degree, and as the Buckeye is the only one which made perfect work in both fields, we are constrained to give the preference to the Buckeye, No. 10, for *quality of work*.

Considered with reference to ease of draft, we find the following record:

	In Reed's lot.	In Wood's lot.
Buckeye, No. 10	180.56 lbs.	227.13 lbs.
R. I Clipper, No. 18	199.09 lbs.	238.22 lbs.
Wood's Mower, No. 8	185.74 lbs.	237.62 lbs.

Considered with reference to durability, one of the most common ways in which mowing machines are broken, is by the sudden arrest of their motion by running against a stump or stone. It is therefore of importance in determining this question to study the different modes of resisting this shock.

On comparing these arrangements for resisting the shock of a sudden arrest of the motion of the knife, we are of opinion that those adopted by the Buckeye are the best, and that this machine is less liable to injury from such an accident than either of the others. We think, too, that Mr. Wood's very quick motion will cause his machine to wear out sooner than the other two.

The drive wheels of the Clipper are made by casting a rim and hub on wrought-iron spokes. This has been frequently attempted before, but hitherto without success in insuring permanency. The proprietors claim that they have adopted new methods, by which the wheel will remain firm and solid. It may be so, but in our judgment the wheels of the Buckeye are more reliable, and may be expected to outlast considerably those of the Clipper.

We think that the Buckeye is the most desirable for another reason. It is well known that bevel gearing is not as accurately made as spur gearing; hence spur gearing is universally preferred for high speeds, as they work more smoothly, with less wear, less vibration, and less tendency to mutual displacement. The Buckeye has a judicious advantage of this principle, and gets up the slower first motion with bevel gearing, and the second fast motion with spurs. For these reasons we award the verdict of *greatest durability* to the Buckeye.

Buckeye's record for side draft was 9½ lbs.; Clipper's was 5 lbs., and Wood's 6 lbs. The Buckeye, therefore has the preference in *side draft*.

The Buckeye, when moving from place to place, folds its bar completely over on to the frame, while on the others it remains vertically on the side of the frame. This, we think, constitutes a strong claim to commendation on the score of *portability*.

The horizontal folding of the finger-bar gives the Buckeye the preference for *facility of management*.

It follows clearly from this, that the Buckeye excels in the greatest number of points. We may possibly err in our judgment on the question of durability, but in relation to the other points there can be no question whatever, and we therefore award the Gold Medal in the First-Class to Adriance, Platt & Co., for their Buckeye Mower, entry No. 10.—*Country Gentleman.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles, which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in *Jayne's Almanac*. Read them and be convinced. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye cannot be surpassed for the naturalness of its tints. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," *at the "Grand Trial."*) Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

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Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EDMONSTON—VAN LIEW.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. CHARLES D. EDMONSTON to EMILY VAN LIEW, all of New-York.

DIED.

AYCRIGG.—At Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, DAVID ANDERSON, infant son of Benj. B. and Catharine Aycrigg, of Passaic, N. J., aged 7 months and 2 weeks.

DUPRE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 23, EMILE DUPRE, of the firm of Dupre, Kretz & Co., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of Zophar Mills, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 111 East 30th-st.

COOK.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, EDWARD A. COOK, in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Spring-st. Church, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EVERETT.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 20, SILAS E. EVERETT, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Sept. 24, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HOWLAND.—At Manchester, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 20, GEORGE S. HOWLAND, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 52 years.

Funeral at First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

KLOTS.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, GEORGE, only child of Walter T. and Elizabeth U. Klots, aged 1 year and [illegible] months.

Funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

MARVIN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Sept. 23, RACHEL A. MARVIN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 309 Cumberland-st.

POST.—Suddenly, at Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th of April, FRANCIS POST, formerly of this City, son of the late Francis Post, in the 39th year of his age.

QUIRK.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 23, ELIZABETH M., widow of the late Edward Quirk, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John N. Quirk, No. 121 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

ROSETTE.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, after a lingering illness, SUSAN ROSETTE.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

TATE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 21, THOMAS TATE, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, R. P. Robins, No. 47 Dominick-st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

VAN VELSOR.—On Friday, Sept. 21, at Flushing, L. I. JANE E. VAN VELSOR, aged 20 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Benj. Van Velsor, on Monday, 24th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 87.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Bedloe's Island, aged about thirty-eight years, stout built, dark hair, no whiskers, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: No hat, dark frock coat, no vest, gray mixed pants turned up half way to the knees, high top boots, checked shirt; silver watch. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 88.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 40 East River, aged about twenty-eight years, slim built, black hair, mustache, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, dark frock coat, gray vest and pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, white undershirt and white muslin shirt, turned-down collar; supposed to be a Chinaman. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NECKLACES AND WATCH CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, two, three, four, five and six to seventy-five dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Cluster, Hoop and Single Stones, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Opal, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS
Of all descriptions, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Solid 18 carat GUARD, CHATELAINE, LEONTINE and VEST CHAINS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
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SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF BLANKETS bedding, iron furniture, feathers, &c.
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MAGIC BOW AND ARROW, 15 CENTS.—Sold at all the toy-stores. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. Boys wanted to sell them.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

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A REMARKABLE ROMANCE.

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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day,
FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT; AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By L. MULHBACH,
Author of "Joseph II. and his Court."
Translated from the German by
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"Frederick the Great and his Court" ranks in the first class of modern novels. The prominent characters of that celebrated period are drawn with great vigor and accuracy, and the manoeuvres and intrigues in the domestic life of the Court, with the brilliant scenes in the early career of the King, are described by the eloquent and powerful pen of one who is evidently familiar with royal life at home.

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THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS: Containing all the Acts of Congress, with copious Marginal References, a complete Index and Tables of Taxation and Exemption. Compiled by HORACE DRESSER. 1 vol. 8vo., 222 pages; 50 cents; cloth $1.

BREVITY AND BRILLIANCY IN CHESS. A Collection of Games culled from the whole range of Literature. By MIRON J. HAZELTINE. 1 vol., 12mo.; $1 75.

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BOOK NOTICE.

We will publish Saturday, Sept. 22:
AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF
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in 8 vols., crown octavo, from new stereotype plates, uniform with our elegant Riverside edition of
MACAULAY'S ESSAYS,
In 6 vols. crown octavo.

The two sets form the most perfect and elegant edition of Macaulay's Works ever published.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable in Gold,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the last days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

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to provide means for the
ERECTION OF A MARKET
upon the land lying between
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OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, of the City of New-York, for the whole or any part of $75,000 of Revenue Bonds of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and to be repaid from the funds to be realized by the negotiation of Market Stock, authorized to be created by chapter 120, Laws of 1865.

These Revenue Bonds are issued in pursuance of chapter 157 of the Laws of 1866, and will be redeemable, with the accrued interest, from proceeds of sales of such Market Stock, whenever the necessary ordinance creating such Market Stock shall have been adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
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issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 180, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered, wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of
GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 166 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON MARIPOSA MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at this office, on and after that date.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

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CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	105½	106
Coupon, '81	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	105½	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108½	June, C.I.N's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	July, C.I.N's, '64	117	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.N's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	108¾	Oct., C.I.N's, '64	115½	115¾
10-40 Registered	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.N's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Coupon	98¾	99	May, C.I.N's, '65	112½	112¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	102	103	Aug., C.I.N's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold	143½	143¾	Sept., C.I.N's, '65	111	111¾
August, 7-30	105¾	106	Oct., C.I.N's, '65	110½	110¾

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All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO.,
No. 45 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to JOHN J. BROWER,
No. 288 Greenwich-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.		Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.					
May	22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug.	22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug.	22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug.	22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug.	22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug.	22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug.	22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug.	22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov.	13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov.	13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov.	13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.					
Feb.	20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb.	20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb.	20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb.	20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb.	20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb.	20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb.	20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May	23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May	23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug.	22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug.	22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug.	22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug.	22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov.	12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov.	12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.					
Feb.	20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May	22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug.	20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug.	20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug.	20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov.	11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.					
Feb.	17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May	19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug.	17	W. H. Marston & Co		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.
By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after Oct. 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

BULLS HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. This Bank will pay its usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, on and after the first day of October next.
SEPT. 21, 1866. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

CARDING AND KNITTING MACHINERY.—For sale, an entire lot, consisting of 4 sets of cards, jacks, and knitting-frames, with other machinery necessary for the business; the above is all of the latest improved make by the best builders, and in good condition. Address or apply to JOSEPH TAYLOR, No. 616 Grand-st., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND GROCERIES.

WM. WITTERS will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Church and Canal sts., the stock and fixtures of the well-known wine and grocery-store, platform and counter scales, iron safe, office furniture, stand-casks and showcases, gas-fixtures, two fine horses, wagons, harness, blankets, &c.; also, awning, signs, together with balance of wines and brandies; also, lease to 1st of May. By order of
ALONZO R. HAMPTON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 3d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents,	131 Hospital Tent Flies,
82 Wall Tents,	39 Wall Tent Flies,
60 Common Tents,	1,800 Knapsacks,
366 Leather Gaiters,	7,800 Canteens,
307 Hog-skin Gaiters,	65 Axes,
680 Forage Caps,	65 Axe Handles,
20,000 Cap Covers,	158 Pickaxes,
383 Sibley Tent Stoves,	461 Spades,
2,700 Leather Stocks,	60 Shovels,
1,116 Great Coat Straps,	140 Mosquito Bars,
34 Musicians' Frock Coats,	Lot of Brass articles,
75 pairs Trousers,	Flags,

Old iron, &c., &c., &c.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.
ALSO,
1,796 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
SEPT. 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their Forty-second Auction Sale of Coal on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
40,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawana regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller
CUYAHOGA,
full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 1.6 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VERY STYLISH SPAN OF TROTTING OR COUPE HORSES.
ELEGANT SQUARE-BOX SHIFTING-TOP WAGON.
ELEGANT 3-4 SEAT TROTTING WAGON.
Pole and shafts with both. Wood Bros. make.
ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.
All of the above as good as new.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 9½ A. M., at the private stable, NO. 93 EAST 22D-ST.

The above are the property of W. R. McCready, Esq., who is leaving for Europe, and are worthy the attention of parties wishing perfect animals. They are fully warranted, either as trotting or coupe horses.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95. Maps and particulars at the office.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M., with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the steamer SAMPSON, 284 tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, low pressure engine; and the steamer PLANTER, — tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, two high pressure engines.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
For further particulars inquire at this office.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE FRENCH BRONZES AND CLOCKS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, THE PROPERTY OF VICTOR DURAND, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE. THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 28 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, (made to order by Messrs. Roux & Pottier,) and in the best order, consisting in part of DRAWING-ROOM—Elegantly carved rosewood drawing-room suite in green and gold satin; richly carved rosewood etageres; centre, card and fancy tables; reception, arm and easy chairs; elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7¼ oct., double round corners, Stodart maker; superb marble and gilt French mantel clocks; very elegant real bronze statues of the "Reapers," "Grape Gathering," "Hunting" and "Fishing," by A. Canier; bronze mantel vases; sets of very fine engravings, after Leopold Robert and Winterhalter; sets of very rich green and gold satin curtains and tassels; elegant velvet medallion carpets, &c. DINING ROOMS—Elaborately carved walnut and solid oak buffets, marble-tops, solid walnut and oak pillar extension-tables, fine walnut and oak arm and side dining-chairs in leather and striped reps, fine china dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea sets, glass and silver-plated ware, royal Wilton carpets, &c. BED CHAMBERS—Very elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops amoire a glaces, wardrobes, library and secretary book-cases, very elegant rosewood French secretaries, marble-top fancy card and centre-tables, sofas, couches, chairs and easy chairs, reps, damask and lace curtains, pure curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets and counterpanes, Brussels and three-ply carpets. HALLS AND STAIRCASES—Elegant walnut hall-stands and chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the oil-cloths, matting, window-shades, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on Saturday and Monday, 22d and 24th insts., by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

LEWIS E. WARD, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS BELONGING TO DR. HUTCHINGS—Situated on West View-av., South Bergen, N. J., containing 18 city lots,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 27,
on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The house is three story and basement, 38x36, finished in first-class order throughout, ornamented cornice, fine mantels, dumb waiter, &c.

The location cannot be surpassed; on high ground, overlooking Newark, Orange, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, Staten Island, New-York Bay and Narrows, and the surrounding country.
CHOICE FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, a fine stable and carriage-house, the upper part of which is arranged for a billiard-room, with balcony and French windows; also, a nice hennery.

The horse cars pass within two minutes' walk of this fine property.

The house can be seen at any time as above, or by applying to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Take the Grand-st. horse cars at the ferry, for South Bergen.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 18, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
3 cases of gauge boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to Oct. 2, at 11 A. M.
SEPT. 18, 1866. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.
By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

WM. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the Excise Law of the United States, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved June 30, 1864, I shall expose for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, at No. 509 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, the following goods, effects and chattels, belonging to Francis Young, distrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States under said law: One unfinished cart, 1 wagon body, 5 benches, lot of lumber, 2 hand carts, 2 new wagon bodies, &c.
G. P. PUTNAM,
Collector 8th Collection District.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
beg to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that their
SILK DEPARTMENT
is now replete with all the NOVELTIES for the coming season,
CONSISTING OF
COLORED, CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
STRIPED AND BROCHE SILKS,
STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
CHECKED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN MOIRE ANTIQUES,
and all the NEW SHADES
IN PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS,
FOR EVENING AND PROMENADE DRESSES.
200 pieces very rich
PLAIN COLORED LYONS SILKS,
At $2 50 per yard—worth $3.
200 pieces COLORED CHECKED SILKS,
At $1 per yard—worth $1 35.
BLACK SILKS,
all the most popular makes,
from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FULL-LINE LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
Just Received,
Consisting of
SILK VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
WOOL EPINGLINES,
SILK POPLINS,
FRENCH CORDED CRETONS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
in all the NEW SHADES
for the season,
7-4 WHITE MOHAIR,
For Evening Dresses,
And a great variety of
FIGURED STRIPES and PLAIDS
in all qualities.
100 DOZEN
NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
from $3 75 to $10,
in all the new colorings.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Ladies will please take notice that all our large offerings of
FALL GOODS
are of this season's
IMPORTATION
AND
MANUFACTURE.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Howard sts.,
will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866,
A large assortment of
REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
BOTH
LONG AND SQUARE,
IN
NEW CHOICE DESIGNS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
763 BROADWAY.
Between 8th and 9th sts.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
We beg leave to call particular attention to this Department which will be found replete with all the most useful and desirable FABRICS of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
MANUFACTURE,
For the coming season.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
at the shortest notice.
AT NO. 1 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEARL-ST.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH MERINOS.
PARASINES, a new article.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
COLORADO CLOTH,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
CRAPE EUGENES,
IRISH POPLINS, very elegant.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK and WHITE SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1; worth $1 75.
¾ and 6-4 DELAINES, handsome goods.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c.; worth 87½c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 75c.; worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½c.; worth $1 12½.
BLACK ALPACAS, $1; worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb stock.
SHAWLS, in great variety.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, &c., &c.
An early call solicited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS!!
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.
FINE ALPACAS—25c., 37½c., 50c. and 62½c. These Alpacas are nearly half price.
FINE MUSLINS—12½c., usually sold for 20c.
EXTRA MUSLINS—16, 18, 20 and 22c.
On Muslins you can save from 6c. to 8c. a yard.
FINE AUCTION FLANNELS—25c., 28c., 37½c. and 50c.
AUCTION ALL WOOL BLANKETS—$3 50 a pair.
AUCTION BLANKETS, Extra Good—$4, $5 and $6.
There was a great decline in Blankets, Flannels, &c., last week, and the above are the latest auction-room prices. We offer them at these rates simply for this week, in order to bring both our Bleecker-st. and 8th-av. stores still more prominently before the people.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st. near Morton, and No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
Full assortment of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
for Fall and Winter, at
M. & A. MYERS'
MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open MONDAY, Sept. 24,
A LARGE VARIETY OF
FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Broadway and 10th-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 24,
an elegant assortment of
RICH SATIN STRIPED POPLINS
at $1, value $1 50.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FALL SUITS OF MOURNING
MADE IN EIGHT HOURS.
HATS, SHAWLS, VEILS, COLLARS, &c., &c., &c.
M. & A. MYERS,
Mourning-store, No. 623 Broadway.

FULL-LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MME. DEMOREST'S READY DRESS LOOPERS—A very ornamental, convenient and efficient method for raising the dress in elegant festoons. Price, 50 cents and 75 cents per set. Sold at all the trimming stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

$100,000.
CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR
THIRTY DAYS.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
BUTTONS,
DRESS ORNAMENTS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS.
ALL AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DAILY ADDITIONS MAKING FROM
RECENT AUCTION SALES,
AT
J. BLUXOME'S,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

R. H. MACY.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE TO TWICE ITS FORMER SIZE, WITH A NEW FRONT ON FOURTEENTH-ST.,
WE ARE
NOW OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS, AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.

SPLENDID STOCK
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
WOOLEN, KNIT AND FANCY SHAWLS,
Fall styles Skirtings, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, &c.

Complete stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Children's English, French and German Cotton and Merino Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, full line of BALBRIGGAN HOSE, Gaiters, and a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, best quality.

An elegant assortment of REAL LACES, CLUNY LACES, BARBES, VAILS, COIFFEURS, LACE SHAWLS, French and Scotch Needlework, Trimmings, BANDS, ROBES, COLLARS, SETS, &c., in latest styles.

Best quality Hat, Sash and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, every shade; Bonnet Velvets, novelties in Buttons, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c.

Ladies' made-up Clothing, in stock and to order, in latest style; Weiry, French and German Corsets; Bradley's Hoop Skirts, &c.

A large stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's LINEN, CAMBRIC AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HEMSTITCH AND NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS.

An elegant stock of Ladies' French NEEDLEWORK and REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

New opening Fall styles HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

A full assortment of EXTRACT SOAPS, BRUSHES and LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES, of the best quality.

A very large variety of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, SCISSORS, NEEDLES and the thousand and one articles necessary for a full stock of those goods, and all of the best quality, at popular prices.

Our Fall importation of best quality French KID GLOVES, for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN, now opening.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

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500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 a dozen.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
NEWEST DESIGNS,
Also low-priced laces and embroideries in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Also, low-priced Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

W. K. PEYTON
Nos 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Will offer this week
A magnificent stock just purchased of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
SILKS, SHAWLS & DRESS GOODS
At the very lowest market prices.
ALSO,
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, PURCHASED CHEAP AT AUCTION.
Fancy Mohairs at 25c., 30c., 35c., 37½c., per yard.
Colored and Black Alpacas, at 30c., 33c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
Rich Striped Poplins, at 31¼c. to 62½c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

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200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS
For 50 cents a yard.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 24th, opening of New Silk Goods: also a large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, in all styles. Plain Colors, Plaids, striped and figured Poplins, Silk Velours, &c.

200 pcs. SILK VELOURS, all new shades, at $1 25, worth $1 75.

The MOURNING DEPARTMENT newly replenished.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

NOVELTIES IN
GAS FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 BROADWAY,
Sole Agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper and Co.'s Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.; Blake's Patent Argand Burner for sale to the trade at factory prices.

BLANKETS. BEDDING.
AMERICAN BLANKETS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
COMMONWEALTH, EMPIRE, NIANTIC, ROCHDALE, WHITNEY and SCHUYLKILL BLANKETS, in CRADLE, CRIB, BERTH, 9-4 to 13-4 sizes.
BROWN and GRAY BLANKETS, $3 pair and upward; HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS and WHITE SWEAT BLANKETS, for horses, all by the case, bale or pair, many at less than manufacturer's prices.
LINEN AND COTTON
Sheets and Pillow Cases and material by the yard.
QUILTS,
MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA and MANCHESTER SPREADS, TOWELING and TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASKS.
MATTRESSES,
In HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, SEA GRASS and MOSS.
IRON FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS and PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
Particular attention given to the manufacturing of Iron Bedsteads for public and private institutions.
Altogether comprising one of the best selected stocks to be found in the city, and at remarkably low prices.
FEATHERS BY THE BAG.
GOVERNMENT GOODS.
25,000 United States Hospital Bedsteads. Also a good assortment of Government goods.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

AT MRS. ALLEN'S CORSET AND SKIRT emporium, No. 459 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Marble House,
IMPORTED CORSETS, FRENCH AND OTHER VARIETIES, ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
BOUTILLE CORSETS MADE TO ORDER TO SUIT ALL FIGURES, INVALIDS, DEFORMED PERSONS, &C.
HOOP SKIRTS BEST MATERIALS OF THE LATEST STYLES, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
Orders received and promptly attended to. All goods sold warranted as represented.

DRY GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
COMPRISING THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY,
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN WOOL,
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN AND COLORINGS.
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
JUST OPENED,
An elegant assortment
Of Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Sets.
Black Guipure and Thread Laces, Veils, &c.
Also, at half cost:
500 Embroidered Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $2 50.
450 Embroidered sets, $1 50, warranted worth $3.
200 Embroidered sets, $2, warranted worth $4.
200 Embroidered sets, $2 50, warranted worth $5.
N. B.—A fine stock of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Robes de Chambre.
Infants' and Children's Garments.
Slips, Dresses, Aprons, Shirts, &c., &c.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway, N.Y.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will make on MONDAY, Sept 24,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCKS OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

1,000 LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
For 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY Pattern Bonnets and Velvets, Uncut Velvet, Satins and Ribbons. White Felt Hats, wholesale and retail. Also, Flowers and Feathers. Also, Jockey Hats.
L. BINNS, No. 517 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; game suppers and dinners; is willing to do the marketing, and would assist in the household affairs of an aged couple or a single gentleman; will be found trustworthy in her situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MRS. SMITH'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 58 Greenwich-av., opposite Perry-st. All orders from City and country promptly attended to. Patronage solicited and no pains spared to secure the most respectable, competent and well-recommended girls.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English nurses, experienced waitresses, housemaids, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged and respectable woman as invalid nurse, who is kind and soothing to the sick; can sew and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; would assist with care of children, and has no objection to go to New-Orleans or South. Can be seen for three days at No. 183 East 25th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE SEAMstresses, four nurses and seamstresses, three competent waitresses, for the City; also, a large number of recommended chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a woman who understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, jellies, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls of all nations; also men servants at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, healthy, English Protestant woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk; a child from 4 to 6 months old preferred; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years and three months. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 524 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, who can take charge of a child from its birth, or grown children, a situation in a private family; can do chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches; good reference from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and light chamberwork or assist in the nursery; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; no objection to travel to Europe with a lady. Can be seen at No. 95 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as nurse; understands the care of silver and the dining-room in excellent style; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do waiting alone; has good City reference. Call No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress, who understands French fluting, a situation in a private family; can give best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., Room No. 15, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would do waiting in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as invalid nurse and to do plain sewing; is competent and experienced; refers to her former place of three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A WET NURSE; can be recommended by her present employer. Apply by letter to Mrs. R. LOWNDES, Staatsburgh, Duchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman would like to engage a permanent situation as seamstress, for 4th of October, in a good family, or boarding-house, either in City or country; is competent for family sewing, and operating on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to assist in chamber-work, and is willing; good reference. Address, for Tuesday and Wednesday, SEAMSTRESS, Station F., 3d-av., N. Y., City Post-office, and state time and place for interview.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; the woman to do general housework or cook; both have first-class reference, and understands their business. Call or address JOHN and KATE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years of age, who understands the care and driving of horses; also, working in a garden or on a farm; also can care and milk cows; is willing and obliging; a native of Europe; is a Protestant. Address S. C., No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH farmer; is a married man; has had the management of some of the best farms in this country; also understands the draining of swampy or low lands, blasting, &c. Address G. T., at Griffing & Co.'s, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, as gardener or farmer; understands the care of horses, and is a good milker. Address, for one week, PAT. MORRIS, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDucation (Clongowes Wood and Trinity College, Ireland,) a situation in any capacity; advertiser is a stranger in this country. Please address N. A. S., Box No. 195 Times office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman with a private family in the City or country; is a driver and groom; can give both City and country reference. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, Monday.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom in the City or country; can give first-class reference; is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address J. S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a single, steady, industrious man; is willing and obliging; is a general man on a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference from last place; no objections to City or country. Address M. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver in City and country; will be found willing and obliging, and can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address H., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young married man, without incumbrance, in a private family; has good City reference as to capability, and is a good driver, and is well acquainted with the City. Address for two days, T. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MIDDLE-aged man as gardener or gardener and foreman farmer; fully understands the business in all its details, glass, laying out of new gardens and grounds, planting, draining, reclaiming waste lands, &c.; no incumbrance. Apply or address E. B. L., 13 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a respectable married man; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references given. Call on or address, for two days, No. 17 Howard-st., at the feather-store, from 10 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young men as gardeners; one as assistant; understand greenhouses, conservatories; also understand the forcing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Call or address F. H., No. 58 West 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman man, as gardener on a gentleman's place in the country; can take charge of a grapery and greenhouse, and can furnish his employer with the best references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant; has first-class City reference; understands the care of a gentleman's place thoroughly; can milk. Call on or address MARTIN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a single man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address H. B., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as footman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen by addressing, for two days, E. F., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. C., Box No. 204 Times Office, or No. 50 East 32d-st., Opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INDOOR SERvant by an English Protestant; first-class reference; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address M. M., No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation to take care of horses and work in a garden; the wife to do general housework. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to go in the country. Apply at Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st., at the livery-stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single Englishman with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 214 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands making up ladies' undergarments, one who is willing to work by the month and can come well recommended. Apply at the corner of Clinton and President sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CORroding White Lead Factory. One now actively engaged in some prominent mill in this country will be liberally treated with on application to Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXCHANGE CLERK IN A banking-house; a young man familiar with the foreign exchange business, and who has some experience in that department. Address, stating qualifications, Box No. 486 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A good driver, good milker, and accustomed to country work, at a country residence near this City. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME years' experience in a lace importing house, desires a situation in some wholesale house. Address T. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; none need apply unless they bring with them first-class City references. Apply to STRATTON, No. 1 Front-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply with references at No. 64 East 25th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS old, in a manufacturing jeweler's office. Address Box No. 3,270 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, ONE WHO CAN dress hair and make dresses. None other need apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO DO the washing and ironing; also a girl to tend children and sew. Apply at No. 145 East 18th-st., this A. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ARTICLE, patented; will sell in every house, store and office, City and country; large profits to agents; circulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
THO. B. LAPPEN, President.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits. We will sell our stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with balance of contract of $8,000 for the sum of $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a market for all the mill can make on the premises. P. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND "PHELAN & Collender" or "Kavanagh & Decker's" ¾ four-pocket billiard table, with all the fixtures complete; must be in good order and but slightly worn. Address G. UNDERHILL, Box No. 114 Times Office, for three days, stating lowest cash price, put up and ready for use.

$4,000—PARTNER WANTED FOR A WELL established manufacturing business, (Dominos, Sharps, &c.,) paying large profits and requiring no special knowledge. Inquire at No. 186 Pearl-st., M. MARCUS & CO.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN COMPETENT to assist in the publication of an established weekly journal, and having some capital, is wanted immediately at No. 19 Ann-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A DEsirable photographic gallery, located in the City of Rochester, N. Y. For full particulars apply to D. A. RICE, No. 543 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$80
Second class, $60.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE........SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND..........Grace..........SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.............Cutting........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA.........Ogilvie........SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN........Grogan.........SATURDAY, Oct. 20
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and 30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.......Sept. 29
CITY OF CORK............WEDNESDAY......Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY.......Oct. 6
KANGAROO................WEDNESDAY......Oct. 10
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA...............SATURDAY, Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
HECLA..Sept. 19
PALMYRA..Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown....$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Oct. 6 | SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES will leave Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $20.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...............Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	36	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES

TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER
VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,
Now loading at Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:12 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:12 and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INVIGORATING trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7¼; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schuble's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A REGISTERED LETTER, mailed at Providence on Sept. 13, 1866, containing two notes signed by Borden & Bowen, and indorsed by me, one dated Sept. 6, and the other dated Sept. 10, both at 6 months' date, has not been received, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
JOHN A. TAFT.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21, 1866.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
FARE $2.
R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6:45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Friday, 21, 12½ P. M.	Friday, 21, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, 24, 7 A. M.
Monday, 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 25, 3½ P. M.	

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 o'clock A. M., (without exception;) lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's. Leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 109 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

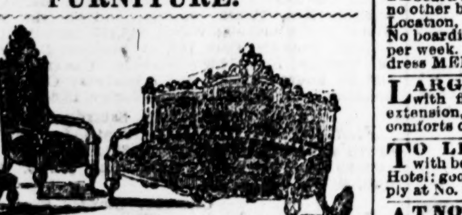
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept 19, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 100 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size, at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1867.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to
Brev.-Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:
Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues; Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.
Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore and aft rigged schooners of 110 tons, old measurement. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.
Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS SAVES EXPENSE of under mattress with top mattress; luxury of spring bed $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Manufactory No. 215 Centre-st.

PERSONAL.

LOOK OUT FOR AIME BARRAUD, who left his home on Friday last: shows symptoms of insanity. The friends of his (widow) mother, are requested not to trust him on any account, form or shape whatever, as his mother will not be responsible. Any information will be thankfully received.
MRS. BARRAUD, No. 251 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 263 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POLAND, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies, 50 cts.; Gentlemen, $1.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 86, Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, PLEASANTLY located near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; a large variety of choice fruit and flowers, large shade trees; house of stone, 40 feet square, three stories and basement; eight acres of land, good and ample outbuildings; young orchard of the best fruit; place unsurpassed for health. For further particulars, inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil-works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs., with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS, a beautiful residence, containing eight rooms, with about an acre of ground, beautifully laid out, with carriage-house and abundance of fruit, fronting the river, 3½ miles from Harlem and one mile from Tremont Station. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

BERGEN POINT.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, fronting on the Bay, with an eight-mile water view; grounds handsomely laid out, and improved with elegant shade-trees; house very large, beautifully finished, and equal in its interior arrangements to a residence on Fifth-avenue; communication with New-York sixty times a day.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, lot 22x131, with all modern improvements (stationary wash-tubs, outside of kitchen, &c.;) also, fruits of all kinds, situated on Park-place or East Baltic-street, within one block of Prospect Park. Price $14,000; terms easy. Address or inquire of JAS. D. VAIL, corner Flatbush and Carleton avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY; ELEVEN ROOMS, THREE ACRES OF LAND, 35 MINUTES FROM N. Y.—ERIE RAILWAY. APPLY TO GEO. E. WOODWARD, NO. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

$21,000.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A four-story French-roof brown-stone high-stoop house on West 48th-st., for sale, size 25x50; well built, in perfect order, and newly and handsomely furnished.
POTTER, BROS., & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, if wanted, a first-class 25-foot house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., with possession; also, the adjoining and similar house, with possession in May.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE FOR SALE, finished in splendid order, four-story and basement, brown-stone front; also ballusters and railings brown stone, with possession. Price $30,000; on 60th-st., near Lexington-av. Apply at No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a very handsome small four-story brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av., second house south of 45th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BROWN STONE house on the south side of 118th-st., near 2d-av., with carpets and furniture, and every modern convenience. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—PRICE, $8,500.—A NEW COTTAGE house, slate roof, 12 rooms, excellent neighborhood; plank walk to depot five minutes' walk. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

100 FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Many of them one hour from New-York; residences in towns also. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE BUILDING lots, on 114th-st., near 6th-av.; price $1,500 each. Call at stable, No. 605 Washington-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY English basement house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, till May; rent $450 per month; also, a two-story house with basement, newly furnished, on 82d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway; first-class, brown-stone, English basement; plate and everything complete and unexceptionable. Inquire at the house, 45 West 31st-st.

ROOMS TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, WITH all the modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Location desirable.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO RENT ON 60TH-ST., FOUR story, between 4th and Lexington avs., rent, $2,500; corner house, $3,500; with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or to J. & J. FETTRETCH, 418 3d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, with exclusive water arrangements, at No. 164 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN NICELY furnished rooms at No. 156 West 36th-st., without board. Breakfast if required.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives; suite of rooms on parlor floor. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVERAL gentlemen may be had at No. 98 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults; location above 14th-st. and west of 5th-av. Address, stating terms and location, HOMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, IN Brooklyn. Address W. L. G., Box 120 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. A plain table is all that is wished. Location, above 14th-st., and between 5th and 8th avs. No boarding-house people need answer this. Price, $35 per week. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,408 New-York Post-office.

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with first-class board for two, $25; back parlor and extension, second floor, $35, in private family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. No. 63 Hammond-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and some single rooms with board. House first class.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

ROOMS "EN SUITE," WITH PRIVATE table only, at No. 164 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

YONKERS.—THE KELLINGER MANSION House having changed hands will now be conducted by a gentleman of experience, and will be open for Winter boarders on Oct. 1; terms $8, 9, and $10 per week. Address PROPRIETOR, Mansion House, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

FALL BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY, within half an hour of the City, on Jersey road or at Bedford, L. I., for two persons. Address FALL BOARD, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND FROM 2 TO 4 acres, within 60 to 75 minutes of City Hall; on water, or near, and with good view of same; price from $6,000 to $8,000. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 983 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—RISTORI—MARY STUART.

Director..............................J. GRAU.
RISTORI'S ticket office at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.
Sale of tickets commences daily at 8½ A. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. To defeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Français, on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI, a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. On and after MONDAY next the office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Français.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, Third Subscription,
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role in Schiller's renowned
MARY STUART,
Supported by her eminent Company.
WEDNESDAY, FOURTH, AND FRIDAY, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS.
THURSDAY—MME. RISTORI in Brooklyn.
Proscenium Boxes, four seats, $20; Private Boxes, four seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, $3; Dress Circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents.
In preparation, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI.—THURSDAY, Sept. 27.
DEBUT OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.
The only authorized ticket offices—In Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Chickering & Sons, 652 Broadway, and Bullman's ticket office, 112 and 114 Broadway.
Price of admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2 50; Proscenium Boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE..............................Manager.
ONE NIGHT ONLY—FRIDAY, Sept. 28,
the celebrated American tragedian,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,
in his great original personation of "the Jibbenainosay" in
NICK OF THE WOODS,
supported by a POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box sheet open TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 8 A. M.
THURSDAY, Oct. 4—THE WEBB SISTERS.
Oct. 8—Miss JEAN M. DAVENPORT, (Mrs. Lander.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR
OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
with his infant son, LITTLE CLARENCE,
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the model Equestrienne of the age!
with the entire
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.
FIRST MATINEE,
MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY.
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.
At this Matinee the celebrated Pianist, J. N. PATTISON, will make his first appearance since his return from Europe.
PROGRAMME.
Quartette (A major, two violins, viola & cello) Beethoven
Chaconne, violin..............................S. Bach
Air Suedois, violoncello..............................B. Romberg
Between the first and second parts pupils of the Conservatory will perform:
Sonata (in F) piano and violin..............................Beethoven
AND
La Jolie Coquette, violin..............................Ed. Mollenhauer
PART II.
Trio, (B flat,) piano, violin & cello..............................F. Schubert
Only pupils of the Conservatory and persons specially invited will have access to the Matinees.
As there are yet some vacancies, pupils can still be admitted for the Fall term at the Conservatory in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.
Terms—$10 per quarter for every branch.
This new Hall of the Conservatory will be let for first-class entertainments only.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and as the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

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(Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OBSERVE! OBSERVE!! OBSERVE!!!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY;
REFINED! PLEASING! INSTRUCTIVE!
TWO BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
A MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS.
200,000 CURIOSITIES. 200,000 CURIOSITIES.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.
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The new and excellent drama, entitled
FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW,
ABSORBING IN INTEREST,
EXCITING IN SITUATIONS,
THRILLING IN EFFECT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7¾.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.
The popular Comic and Domestic Drama of the
OLD FOLKS AT HOME,
IN SEVEN TABLEAUX,
WITH A CAST OF DISTINGUISHED ABILITY.
TABLEAU 1.—FAMILY WORSHIP OF THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
TABLEAU 2.—ONE FALSE STEP. AFFLICTION OF THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
TABLEAU 3.—ROBBERY OF THE WILL.
TABLEAU 4.—THE SUICIDE.
TABLEAU 5.—THE WIDOW GAZING ON THE HOME OF HER YOUTH.
TABLEAU 6.—A FATHER'S LIFE PRESERVED BY HIS REPENTANT CHILD.
TABLEAU 7.—THE RECONCILIATION.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE..............by..............MISS EMMA SCHELL.
Miss FANNY TURNER..............FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER..............INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
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THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare.
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
126 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardon, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments,
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
(and other novelties)
are in active preparation, to be given alternately with the FAST FAMILY; and in compliance with numerous applications at the box office for an occasional representation of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
it is announced that one or two of the most popular will be put in rehearsal at once, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.

Acting Manager..............................Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director..............................Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..............................Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..............................Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office will be open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AMERICAN OPERA.

H. DRAPER..............................Director
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
The SUCCESS attending the late representations of the popular
COMIC OPERA,
"THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,"
induces the management to reproduce it on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, by the following artists:
Miss Fannie Stockton, Inez; Miss Minnie Geary, Lady Isabelle; Miss Lizzie Allen, Donna Lucrezia; Mr. W. J. Hill, the original Carlos; Mr. S. Duchesne, the Doctor; Mr. H. Montrose, Pomposo; Mr. E. Warden, Buffo "Balthazar;" Mr. H. Leighton, Perez; Mr. G. Caldwell, Sancho. Prices of admission: Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 30c.; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10; promenade tickets to all parts of the house, 75c. Seats secured without extra charge at the theatre, and at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway. Steinway's celebrated pianos used at this theatre. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..............................MR. J. W. LINGARD
First nights of the new French drama of
OSANORE;
OR, THE FORTUNES OF A SOLDIER,
by Edwin F. D'Nyse,
with the drama of the
SPECTRE OF THE LAKE.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, THE NINETY-FIFTH OF THEO. THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Avant"..............................Gung'l
2. Overture—"Maritana"..............................Wallace
3. Waltz—"Dreams of Love"..............................Lanner
4. Selection—"Ione"..............................Petrella
5. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..............................Suppe
6. Solo for Flute—"Caprice de Concert"..............................Terschack
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
7. Waltz—"Schwarzblatt'l aus 'm Weanerwald"..............................Fahrbach
8. Polka—"Anvil"..............................Parlow
9. Selection—"Freyschutz"..............................Weber
10. Fantasie—"Traumbilder" (Visions in a Dream)..............................Lumbye
11. Lied—"Serenade"..............................Schubert
12. Galop—"Snowflake"..............................Bilse
SATURDAY—LAST CONCERT AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

IRVING HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI—CARRIAGES for Mme. Ristori's performances must be set down with horses' heads toward the 6th-av., and take up in the same order. This regulation will be strictly enforced.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—INCORPORATED under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Associations for Improving the Breed of Horses."
PROGRAMME OF THE
INAUGURATION MEETING,
TO TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY, THE 25TH, WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH, THURSDAY, THE 27TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.
AT THE NEW COURSE,
"JEROME PARK,"
AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIRST DAY, SEPT. 25.
FIRST RACE.—Dash of 1½ miles, for 3-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes 7 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE INAUGURATION RACE;" 4 mile heats, for all ages; 3-year olds to carry 90 pounds, 4-year olds 104 pounds, 5-year olds and upward 114 pounds, 3 pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Closed with 29 entries.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.
FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE;" dash of one mile for 2-year olds, to carry 89 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two mile heats; for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM" for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12, pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.
FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of 3 miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3-year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of September; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.
FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3-year olds. Closed with 29 entries.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.
FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.
FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1½ miles, free for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¼ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the first of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.
Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
PRICES.
To the quarter-stretch for the meeting..............................$15
To the quarter-stretch per day..............................5
Admittance to the grounds..............................1
Admittance to the grand stand..............................1
Carriages and saddle-horses..............................1
No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.
Carriages occupied by members of the club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Pic-nic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course. No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.
Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Delmonico's, Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York Hotel, Wallack's Theatre, O'Conner's, 14th-st., Fifth avenue Hotel.
W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
E. BOUDINOT COLT, Esq.,
Race Stewards for the Meeting.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

FORDHAM RACES!!!

JEROME PARK—TO AND FROM THE RACES BY WATER.—The steamer TIGER LILY, Capt. S. BULLOCK, and extra boats for the occasion, will leave Harlem, running in connection with New-York and Harlem boats, (which leave Peck-slip and 8th-st.,) and Second and Third Avenue cars, through every trip to Fordham landing, within ¾ of a mile of the Park, during the racing week. Conveyances will be at Fordham landing to carry persons to and from the track. Boats will leave the Company's landing at each end of the route, Harlem and Fordham, every even hour from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Fare, each way, 10 cents.
D. D. INSLEE, Ass't Sup't.
OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND S. D. NAVIGATION COMPANY, HARLEM, Sept. 22, 1866.

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EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING.
Also at a GRAND MATINEE } EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
in series of their marvelous performances, embracing
THE STARTLING NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GRUET BUISLAY,
ICARIAN GAMES,
GRAND TABLEAUX,
The great feat of equilibrium entitled
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
By ETTIENNE BUISLAY.
Also, first time here of the new act entitled
LES DEUX COMIQUES.
And a grand ballet divertissement entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
La Maja de Sevigila..............................Senorita Rosita.
Lorenzo..............................Henri Agouste.
Peatro..............................Auguste Buislay.
Father Pedro..............................Adolph Buislay.
Concluding with the comic pantomime of the
VILLAGE APOTHECARY.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..............................Director
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 24,
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by R. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
THE VERY GREAT DESIRE expressed by Mr. JEFFERSON'S friends to see him in the AMERICAN COUSIN has decided the DIRECTOR to arrange for its production
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1866.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..............................Director.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEES WILL BE RESUMED WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 26.
Admission to Matinee, all parts of the House, 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA..............................H. DRAPER, Director.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, will be produced Verdi's RIGOLETTO, in which masterwork will appear Miss EMILY BOUGHTON, Prima Donna Debutante, supported by
La Signora Bina di Rossi..............................Contralto
Signor Massimiliani..............................Tenore
Signor Orlandini..............................Barytone
Signor Herr Weinlich..............................Basso
Signor Rosa..............................Conductor
A complete Italian chorus and the full orchestra of the late Academy of Music.
Seats secured without extra charge on and after Monday.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..............................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, will be performed, first time at this Theatre, the capital Comedy in two acts
A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
After which a new Burlesque Extravaganza, called
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE;
or, the Loves of Lord Lovell and Nancy Bell,
in which Miss FANNY YOUNG, the celebrated burlesque actress from Australia, will make her first appearance in America. The entertainment will embrace the entire company—Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee, Rankin, Jno. Farley, Bland, Percy, Metkiff, Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, and a full corps de ballet. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..............................G. L. FOX.
GRACE DARLING,
THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES.
Miss FANNY HERRING..........as..........Grace Darling
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........Timothy Seagull

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF M. HARTZ,

THE ILLUSIONIST,
Pronounced by the public and the Press
The most astounding magician of the age.
M. Hartz will perform one week more
AT IRVING HALL,
Concluding the performance each evening with
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
and
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
as originated by M. Hartz, and now exhibited for the first time in New-York. Pronounced throughout Europe the most startling illusion ever known.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

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Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
We defy competition in the production of novelties. First week of the wonderful EGYPTIAN SPHYNX, CAMELE, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, SOLON SHINGLE. Concluding each evening with the VIRGINNY CUPIDS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

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STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

RESERVED SEATS,

for Wallack's and Niblo's Theatres, can be obtained at
THEO. H. CLARK'S, No. 838 Broadway.

ARGUS HALL (UNION LEAGUE ROOMS,) NO. 600 BROADWAY.—Grand combination entertainment. Exhibition of the great painting, "Adam and Eve," daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Parlor concerts TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 8 o'clock.

RISTORI ADMINISTRATION.—TO DEFEAT speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Francais on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. On and after Monday next the office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Francais.
HENRY WERTHEIMBER, Treasurer.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st. near Broadway.

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Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils.
Please send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Imperial de l'Opera*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.
JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 24th-st.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught in six lessons.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Great Inauguration Meeting at Jerome Park To-morrow.

Programme of the Races—Entries thus far Made at the Stables of the Jockey Club—List of Horses Arrived.

The Pools—The Betting—Prospective Winners and All About It.

As the week in which the inauguration meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park dawns, the interest in general turf matters, and particularly in all connected with the running at this course, deepens and extends. We have never witnessed at Saratoga or Paterson such excitement as pervades every resort of the sporting men of our City at the present time, while in circles not ordinarily affected by such affairs, a feeling akin to that which stirs all England prior to the Derby races is more than apparent; it is demonstrative and suggestive of a success beyond the original anticipations of the most sanguine. Whatever Mr. Jerome may have foreseen when the idea first suggested itself to his mind, we hazard little in saying that the reality bids fair far to eclipse his extremest anticipations. The Club itself is the most influential and powerful organization ever yet formed in America to popularize and elevate racing, and as its natural consequence, insure the improvement of the breed of horses. Composed of gentlemen of great wealth, acknowledged integrity and high social position, it was established by Mr. Jerome for the express object of promoting the present and future welfare, and guarding the interests of the turf in this locality. At an immense outlay of money, amounting to upward of four hundred thousand dollars, the race-course has been made, which for beauty of location, easiness of access, and completeness in every point cannot be surpassed, or indeed equaled, in the world. Situated on the old Bathgate Farm, within three-quarters of a mile from Fordham, in Westchester County, it possesses frequent, cheap and ready access to and from this city. The Harlem Railroad runs at intervals past it, while there is pleasant and easy communication by horse-cars every five minutes, direct through, *via* the Third-avenue cars to Harlem Bridge, and thence by the Harlem, Morrisania and Fordham horse-cars to within a very short distance of the course. The grand stands, judges' club, timers, and press stands are on the most extensive and liberal scale, the first named affording accommodation for 8,000 persons, while an open stand immediately adjoining is capable of accommodating an additional 2,500. The stables for the horses are on a scale of magnificence and convenience unequalled at any other meeting, and they commend the unqualified approval of the trainers and owners of racing-stock, who have seen them. The magnificent prizes offered by the American Jockey Club at this their initiatory meeting exceed anything hitherto known on the turf in this country—one race alone, the inauguration-stake on the first day, being worth considerably over $10,000. Under such liberal management, and directed by the most experienced and able turfmen in the country, the Jerome Park Race Meeting is certain to become the most brilliantly successful, fashionable and attractive of all the turf gatherings in America, casting far into the shade the glories of the hitherto popular Saratoga meeting.

And it will have its normal effect, too, on the future meetings at Saratoga. Already the Lelands, who are ever quick to detect the best method of popularizing matters of interest, had taken steps toward putting the management of their Saratoga track into the hands of gentlemen and sportsmen who care more for the sport than they do for the money to be made from it, and this long step in the right direction will give them a moral support and greatly needed assistance, which will be of immense value to them.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACING—TUESDAY.

The meeting commences on Tuesday next, and continues over Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Friday being a *dies non* in the programme. There are two races on Tuesday; the first being a dash of a mile and a quarter, for three-year olds only, with a seven pounds penalty for the winner of the Derby and Travers stake. The entries for this race are not yet published, but although *Merrill*, the Derby and Travers stakes double victor, will be an absentee, having gone to St. Louis to take part in the Laclede turf tourney, we have no hesitation in prophesying that it will fall to Mr. Alexander's stable, by the aid of either *Watson* or *Bayswater*. The most important event of the meeting, the great four-mile heat race for the Inauguration stakes, next follows. No turf event of equal moment has ever taken place in this country, for the memorable contest between *Eclipse* and *Henry*, *Post Boy* and *John Buscombe*, and *Fashion* and *Peytona* fade into insignificance in comparison with the great race on Tuesday. Tens of thousands will, on that day, visit the beautiful Jerome Park to witness the anticipated contest for superiority between the mighty turf champions of the West and the East, as represented by the hitherto unconquered *Asteroid* and the great *Kentucky*, both sons of the immortal *Lexington*. The race is for a stake of $5,000, added to a sweepstake of $200 each, and has twenty-nine entries. It is four mile heats; three-year olds carrying 90 pounds, four-year olds 104 pounds, five-year olds and upward 114 pounds, with an allowance of 3 pounds for mares and geldings. The horses entered are *Kentucky, Arcola, Loadstone, Nannie Butler, Captain Moore, Julius, Millcreek, Fleetwing, Gilda, Lady Blessington, Oakland, Ripley, Climax, Thunder, Asteroid, Norwich, Idlewild, Bay Dick, Ulverstone, Eugene, Baltimore, Onward, Delaware, Leatherlungs, Saratoga, Charlie Armstrong, Beacon, Billy Conner* and ch. h. by *Lexington*, dam *Reel*. Out of this lot the field will comprise the following starters: *Kentucky, Asteroid, Onward, Fleetwing* and *Julius*. Never before did such a lot of renowned thoroughbreds start in such a race, or for so magnificent a prize. The favorite at present is Messrs. Travers and Osgood's b. h. *Kentucky*, five years, by *Lexington*, dam *Magnolia*, by *Glencoe*, trained by Mr. A. J. Minor. This horse was bred by Mr. J. M. Clay, of Kentucky, who sold him along with *Arcola*, after he had won the two-year old stake at the Paterson Fall meeting in 1863. He started for the Derby the following Spring when notoriously out of condition, and was only able to gain fourth place to his half-brother *Norfolk*, who won the first Jersey Derby. The following August, at the Saratoga meeting, he encountered nearly all his old opponents, (except *Norfolk*, who had gone to California,) and beat them with consummate ease, winning both the Travers and the three-year old stake at that meeting. He won the Jersey St. Leger the same fall in a canter, and the following day beat *Aldebaran* in a match of two mile heats. Since that time he has been victorious at all distances, beating such first-class race-horses as *Rhinodine, Captain Moore, Fleetwing, Beacon, Delaware, Julius, Richmond*, and others, winning two years in succession the Saratoga cup, and every race for which he started. Since the Paterson Spring meeting he has been trained with Mr. F. Morris' horses, under the superintendence of that skillful trainer, Mr. A. J. Minor, who had charge of Mr. Ten Broeck's stable in England for a considerable period. He is a magnificent looking bay horse, about fifteen hands three inches in height, and a splendid mover. His great rival, *Asteroid*, is of the same age as himself, five years old, and is by *Lexington*, dam *Nebula*, by *Glencoe*. He was raised and belongs to Mr. R. A. Alexander, the great Kentucky breeder of thoroughbred stock, and one of the best judges of a race-horse in America. He did not start as a two-year old, but has won all his three and four-year old engagements in such style as to stamp him a racer of the highest class. Last Summer negotiations were opened to bring about a match or a meeting between *Asteroid* and *Kentucky*, but from various causes, unnecessary to state here, they proved abortive. He was entered for the Saratoga cup this year, but hitting his leg at exercise some time previous, he was taken out of training, and those who were desirous of seeing the two great champions together in that race were doomed to disappointment. He is now at Fordham, on the track, in splendid preparation for his momentous encounter with *Kentucky*, under the care of his trainer, Mr. J. Alcock. Like *Kentucky*, he is a handsome bay, standing fifteen hands and a half, with fine shoulders, clean head, muscular neck, and tremendous propelling powers behind. Unlike *Kentucky*, he carries his head very high in running, but his memorable race with *Loadstone* at Louisville last Spring, where he made the two fastest two-mile heats on record, proves him to combine endurance with speed in an extraordinary degree. *Fleetwing*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Rhoda*, by *Glencoe*, the property of Messrs. Forbes and Jerome, is a formidable competitor to the two famous thoroughbreds above mentioned. He is a chestnut horse of the most unflinching gameness, as well as possessing fine speed, and his party fancy that, should the heats be split, the game son of *Balrownie* will stand a capital chance of carrying off the coveted prize. He is trained by Col. Bush, under the immediate direction of the veteran Geo. Waldron, and although he has been for some time past suffering from a sand crack, it is not thought sufficiently serious to destroy his chance of success. The fourth competitor and probable starter in the race is the four-year old *Onward*, by *Ringgold*, dam *Ariel* by *Sarpedon*. This horse, who possesses an unusually fine style of going, won the two-mile heat race at the recent Saratoga meeting, beating *Julius* and *Knighthood* with great ease, but tarnished his reputation greatly by showing temper and stopping suddenly in the three-mile heat race with *Beacon*, after winning the first heat cleverly, and holding such a commanding lead in the second that the race was evidently at his mercy. Since that time he has been trained along with Messrs. Watson and Puryear's horses at Boiling Spring, and we hear has been doing well, manifesting no symptoms of that temper which lost him the race at Saratoga. The other probable starter is *Julius*, by *Lexington* dam *Julia*, who beat *Arcola* and others so cleverly in the mile-and-three-quarter dash at Saratoga. He is trained by Col. McDaniels but having gone slightly lame during the Secaucus meeting, which prevented him running there, we have no hopes of seeing him figure prominently in this race, more especially as he has already had to succumb to the superior prowess of *Kentucky* and *Onward*. Having reviewed the probable starters in the great four-mile race, we will add our opinion that the race will lay between *Kentucky* and *Asteroid*, but will not venture to select the absolute winner.

THE SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

On the second day there are four races; a two-mile heat race, a selling purse; a post stake, dash of three miles with six subscribers, and "The Nursery Race," a dash of one mile for two-year olds, for which twenty-nine youngsters are booked. For the latter the probable starters are *Ruthless, Maid of Honor, Hampton Court, Lizzie Workman, Redwing, Jubal, De Courcy, Regan, Urbana*, and Mr. Alexander's two, brother to *Beacon* and brother to *Merrill*. The two last are the biggest two year olds we ever saw, and are furnished like three year olds. *Ruthless, Maid of Honor, Hampton Court, Urbana* and *Redwing* have all been winners, and the race will doubtless prove a most interesting one.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

A hurdle race is the first event on the third day, and as this kind of sport is becoming very popular among us, it is certain to attract a large attendance. The second event is appropriately named "The Jerome Race," after the public-spirited gentleman to whose liberality and enterprise the establishment of the American Jockey Club is in a great measure to be attributed. It is a race of mile heats for three-year olds, and has twenty-nine entries. The third race is for horses of all ages, that have been beaten during the meeting—mile-and-three-quarters dash.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

The final day of the meeting commences with a mile-heat race for all ages, and is succeeded by a dash of a mile and an eighth for horses of any age. The final race is the "Grand National Race," a free handicap dash of 2¼ miles, for which the following horses have been named and weighted, viz.: *Kentucky*, 5 years, to carry 124 lbs.; *Fleetwing*, 6 years, 112 lbs.; *Arcola*, 5 years, 110 lbs.; *Climax*, aged, 107 lbs.; *Blackbird*, aged, 105 lbs.; *Zigzag*, 6 years, 105 lbs.; *Leatherlungs*, 6 years, 105 lbs.; *Aldebaran*, 6 years, 105 lbs.; *Delaware*, 4 years, 104 lbs.; *Onward*, 4 years, 104 lbs.; *Julius*, 4 years, 102 lbs.; *Luther*, 4 years, 100 lbs.; *Nannie Butler*, 5 years, 100 lbs.; *Citadel*, 5 years, 100 lbs.; *Breckinridge*, aged, 100 lbs.; *Trovatore*, aged, 100 lbs., and *Tom Woolfolk*, 3 years, 82 lbs.

The following is a complete list of the stables and horses now at Jerome Park, preparing to fulfill their engagements during the current week:

John Hunter's stable, with A. J. Miner, trainer, has Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe; Arcola, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by Glencoe. Miner has also the stable of Mr. F. Morris, with four Eclipses, all two-year olds; Ruthless, a brother to Fordham, and ch. c. Egotist, being in the lot.

Messrs. Jerome and Forbes, Col. P. C. Bush, and the veteran Geo. Walden at the head, have Fleetwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by Glencoe; Trovatore, by imp. Monarch, dam Madonna, by Yorkshire; Satinstone, by Lapidist, dam Rhoda; De Courcey, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda; Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal, and two or three others. Mr. Alexander, with John Alcock and Jacob Pincus, trainers, has Asteroid, by Lexington, dam Nebula, by Glencoe; Idlewild, by Lexinton, dam by Glencoe; Watson, by Lexington, dam Ann Watson, by Glencoe; Bayswater, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, an own brother to Beacon, two years old, and own brother to Merrill, two years old. J. S. Watson and Thomas Puryear will have Delaware, by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by Sarpedon, four years old; Onward, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by Glencoe, four years old; Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by Glencoe; imp. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya; Jubal, by Balrownie, dam Julia, by Glencoe, two years old. M. H. Sanford, Esq., D. McConn, trainer, has Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgeford, Nannie Butler, by Lexington, dam Toakay, by Yorkshire; Earring, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by Margrave; Dot, by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White, by Glencoe; ch f, Regan, by Lex. dam Lorette, by Sovereign; b. f., Gonerill, by Revenue, dam by Railer; ch. f., Cordelia, by Lex., dam Kitturah by Brawner's Eclipse. Col. D. D. McDaniels has Julius, by Lex., dam Julia, by Glencoe; Enchantress, by Lex., dam Ellen Bateman, by Glencoe; b. c., by Lexington, dam Ariel, by Sarpedon, three years old; b. f. by Marengo, dam Mary B., by Glencoe; Lady Blessington, by Eclipse, dam Philo; gr. c. Urbana, two years old, by J. C. Breckenridge, dam imp. Lady Sykes; b. h. Secaucus, by Vandal, Blackbird and black mare Lady Wolf. J. V. Snedicor has Lady Dan Bryant, by Lexington, dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave; ch. h., Eugene, by Revenue, dam Fanny Fern, by Glencoe. Dr. J. W. Weldon has Knighthood, by imp. Knight of St. George; dam Glycera, by Sovereign; Leatherlungs, by Lexington, dam Gossamer, by Glencoe; Luther, by Lexington, dam Bell Lewis, by Glencoe; Billy Conner, by imp. Fazzoletto, dam Waxwing, by Wagner; Lapwing, by Lightning, dam Olio, by Oliver. P. Woods, Esq., has General Williams, by Lexington, dam Occidenta Second, by imp. Wm. IV., and gr. h. Richmond, by Two Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold. R. W. Cameron, Esq., has imp. colt Hampton Court, by Young Melbourn, dam Durindana. D. Ready has Zigzag, by Ruric, dam Zeta, by Zenith; Lizzy Worsham, by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin; and others. Andrew Bell has Ulrica, by Lexington, dam imp. Emelia, by Young Emelius, and Flora McIver, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner. J. W. Pennock has ch. c., by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave, and ch. f., by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler. A. W. Marshall has gr. h. Fordham, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity.

The means of access to the Course are by the Harlem Railroad from Twenty-sixth-street to Fordham, and by the New-Haven Railroad to William's Bridge; also, by the Third-avenue cars and Harlem steamboat from Peck-slip, and thence by the Harlem, Morrisiana and Fordham horse-cars, which convey passengers within a short distance of the Course. The latter conveyances run every five minutes during the day.

CONNECTICUT.

The National Horse Fair at Hartford.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, Sunday, Sept. 23.

To-morrow is the third and last day of the great National Horse Show in this city. The prominent feature in the programme is the five-mile trot for a purse of $1,000. Five entries have been made of the following horses: *Dan Mace, Lady Thorn, Dan Rice, Mountain Maid* and *Lucy*. This will be the most exciting race ever held in Connecticut, and it is expected that some good time will be made.

The Fenian Brotherhood.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, yesterday. Fifty-five Circles were represented by three hundred and eighty-one delegates. While intended only for a meeting of Circles of New-York and vicinity, there were also in attendance delegates from Canada, Troy, Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who were all eager to know of the contemplated movements in Ireland this year.

Mr. Anthony A. Griffin was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. James O'Sullivan Secretary.

Mr. O'Connell, of the Irish Avengers' Circle, presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, James Stephens is bound before the world to return to Ireland this year; and

Whereas, His advent in Ireland must to our mind be the signal for battle; be it therefore

Resolved, That any man or party, be they Irish or foreign, who should henceforth endeavor to obstruct, or in any way injure his work, shall be for evermore looked upon as enemies of Ireland, and with the proverbial tenacity of our people, we pledge ourselves to remember for good or evil, the words and deeds of Irishmen or foreigners who aid or oppose us in this momentous struggle, involving not alone the independence of Ireland but the very existence of our race.

A Committee of five was then appointed to draft further resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. Patrick G. Duffy John M. Casey, T. L. Lynch, John Murphy and John McGrath. On their return the Committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize James Stephens as the chosen chief of the Irish people both at home and abroad; that in his ability and devotion we place the most unlimited confidence, and should Almighty God spare him his life and strength, we sincerely believe that he will achieve the great object for which he worked and labored so long—the liberation of his country from worse than Egyptian bondage.

Resolved, That we appeal to all Irishmen, without distinction, having the least particle of love of liberty, pride of country, self-respect, or hatred of tyranny, to aid in saving their native land, and raising her from her present degraded and prostrate condition.

Resolved, That we feel ourselves called upon to declare our utter contempt for, and indignation at, any attempt calculated to lessen the standing or impugn the integrity and patriotism of our distinguished and respected Chief, as we consider that those guilty of such wicked and mischievous conduct, aid and abet the Government of England in the exercise of her murderous policy toward Ireland.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to procure sufficient means to enable our countrymen at home to consummate the object dearest to all true Irish hearts—the freedom of their native land.

Resolved, That each Circle appoint a Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of collecting war material and money, to aid in realizing the great aim we all have in view.

The following were the Circles represented at the meeting: Benburb, Hamilton Rowan, Brian Boru, Wolfe Tone, Red Hand, Lavelle, St. Laurence O'Toole, I. R. B., Garryowen, Michael Moore, Corcoran, James Cody, McHale, Malachi, Owen Roe O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, (Jersey City,) Faugh-a-Ballagh, (Brooklyn,) Tara, (Brooklyn,) Cahir O'Doherty, (Brooklyn,) T. F. Meagher, Irish Republic, (Williamsburgh,) John Mitchel, (Brooklyn,) Doheny, (Jersey City,) Wolfe Tone Cadets, Gen. Kearney, Kirkham Cadets, Dolcetti, (Brooklyn,) Daniel O'Connell, Phoenix Zouaves, "A No. 1," Marshal McMahon, Clontarf, Irish People, James Stephens, (First New-Jersey,) John Mitchel, (New-York,) Emmett, (Williamsburgh,) John O'Leary, Michael Corcoran, (Brooklyn,) United Irishmen, Eira, Napper Tandy, McManus, Emerald, Emmett, (Newark,) Mullaghmot, Heber McMahon, Davis, besides Circles from Tarrytown, Troy, Sing Sing, Nyack, Connecticut, Michigan, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Canada.

Donations of money and arms were given, and large donations promised.

James Stephens was present and addressed the meeting. It was also addressed by Cols. Kelly, Kirwin, Burke and Gleeson, Capts. Condon, McCafferty, Myeins, Gleeson, Dunn, O'Sullivan, L. O'Brien, M. E. O'Brien, Costello, O'Boyle, Lalor, and several others—all avowing their determination to return to Ireland whenever ordered by James Stephens.

The meeting adjourned with the utmost harmony.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Tenement Building Destroyed by Fire.

A Family of Five Persons Burned to Death.

Several Persons Severely Injured by Leaping from the Windows.

INQUEST BY CORONER GOVER.

The Fire of Incendiary Origin—A Reward of $6,000 Offered for the Discovery of the Perpetrator.

A terrible and heart-rending calamity occurred yesterday morning, in the burning of a tenement-house, by which an entire family of five persons perished by fire, and several others were severely injured by leaping from the third and fourth story windows. The following are the facts of the case, as gathered by our reporter:

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Waters, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while on post, discovered that the four-story brick tenement-house No. 188 Avenue A, on the corner of Thirteenth-street, was on fire. He ran down and tried the door leading up stairs, finding it closed, but unlocked. He opened it, and discovered that the stairways, both front and rear, were on fire and nearly destroyed, He immediately sounded the alarm raps to summon assistance, and then with great courage and presence of mind sprang up the blazing and crumbling stairs. On reaching the second floor he broke in all the doors and alarmed the inmates, and then proceeded to the third floor, where he did the same thing. By this time the smoke had become so dense that the intrepid patrolman was unable to make further progress; so finding that those sleeping on the fourth floor were awake and alive to their danger, he started back to make good his escape. To his horror Waters discovered that the flight of stairs leading from the second to the third floor had caught fire, and were unable to sustain his weight. In this desperate strait the officer made a leap to the floor beneath, and was not a moment too soon, for he was struck in mid air by a falling beam, the blow from which dislocated his right thumb and completely disabled his arm. The beam also struck his right foot, tearing the heel and sole from his boot, but leaving the foot uninjured. On recovering his feet Waters found that the first flight of stairs were gone, so he passed through a rear window, springing into the yard, and so escaped without further injury.

In the meantime several officers of the Seventeenth Precinct had answered the alarm raps given by Waters, and they procured a mattrass and feather bed, which they placed on the sidewalk on the Thirteenth-street front of the burning building, in preparation to aid the escape of the imprisoned inmates. It will now be necessary to give a list of the occupants of the building, in order to simplify the narrative.

THE OCCUPANTS OF THE BUILDING.

On the first floor Henry Brien kept a grocery store, having a wooden awning on the avenue front of his store. The front part of the second floor was occupied by a Mr. Georgie, whose family consists of himself, wife and four children. The rear part of the same floor was occupied by Mrs. Kopp and her two children. The front rooms on the third floor were occupied by Cornelius Rotegier, his wife Barbara, and three children. The back rooms were occupied by Mr. Malone and his family, consisting of three adults and one child. The fourth floor was occupied in front by Mr. Growve, his wife and two children. The rear part was occupied by Philip Hartz, his wife Catharine and four children.

THE ESCAPE OF THE OCCUPANTS.

The Police and citizens on the sidewalk were not idle. They shouted to those persons showing themselves at the windows not to jump until they could get ladders. Engine Company No. 5 had been prompt to answer the call of one of the members who heard the Police give an alarm, and were on the ground in a very few minutes, and some time before the bells rang. The firemen got streams of water on the rear part of the building and soon extinguished the flames there. They were then sent inside by Chief-Engineer Kingsland. A citizen rounding the corner saw a man holding a child out of the window on the fourth floor as though he was about to throw it down. He was hallowed to and told to hold on until they could get some ladders. These were not readily procured at that early stage of the fire, so the citizen shouted to the man to throw down some bedclothes, which he did. Four men then grasped these bed-covers, and the man, who subsequently proved to be Mr. Hartz, carefully dropped his daughter Catharine, aged 8 years, she being caught in safety by those below. Hartz then threw out his sons Edward, 9 years of age, and Adolph, aged 4 years, both of whom were caught, but they sustained severe though not dangerous injuries. The police having procured a bed, the father then threw out his little daughter Amelia, 2 years of age, who was roughly shaken and slightly bruised. Mrs. Catharine Hartz was the next to follow, the parents having witnessed the comparative safe descent of their children. The husband seized his wife by the wrists and lowering her as far as possible by his outstretched arms, let her fall. She struck fairly upon the bed, but her weight was such that the fall caused several severe injuries. Hartz then followed his family, but he did not take sufficient precaution, and overleaped the bed, striking heavily upon the sidewalk and receiving severe injuries. His shoulder was dislocated and two of his ribs were fractured. The whole family were removed to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

In the meantime those living on the second floor, who could reach the awning on the avenue front, jumped out and so reached the street in comparative safety. Mr. Georgie's family and Mrs. Kopp and her two daughters escaped by these means, all being compelled to do so in their night clothes, so imminent was their peril. The Malone family all jumped out of their windows upon the awning, and others upon the beds, two of which had been procured by that time. Those who jumped on the awning received severe contusions, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital or the nearest drug store. The Growve family all sprang from the fourth story windows on the avenue front, lighting on the awning, which broke their fall and lessened the extent of their injuries. One or two persons leaped from the fourth story windows on the Thirteenth-street side, and were received in safety on the bedding.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

While these frantic efforts at escape were being made, and the citizens and Police were busily engaged in rescuing those within reach, or receiving their flying forms as they fell, the firemen were hard at work in endeavoring to check the progress of the flames. They were unable to reach the upper floors by the staircases, so ladders were procured and placed in the yard. The cry of "Save those people up stairs," was then raised, and the ladders were surrendered for that purpose, but it was too late, as the flames had mounted almost to the roof, and as it was supposed that all the inmates had jumped from the numerous windows, the firemen carried their hose up to the fourth floor and poured in a torrent of water, which soon had the effect of extinguishing the flames. The floors of all the three upper stories were burned to a crisp and rendered unsafe. The entire contents of these floors were, of course, completely destroyed. The losses of the inmates cannot be given, though they will not be less than $1,500. It is understood that all the families are insured in City companies. Mr. Brien's stock on the first floor is damaged by water to the extent of $1,000; covered by insurance. The building is owned by John W. Sageman, Sr., and is damaged to the extent of $3,000.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD.

The flames having been extinguished, all further interest in the matter was being abandoned by the spectators, who had gathered near the scene. Their attention, however, was soon reawakened by the startling news that five persons had been discovered burnt to death, on one of the upper floors, and the excitement grew apace. The news proved only too true, though many doubted it at first. It appears that Mr. Gerquel, the foreman of Engine Company No. 5, made an investigation through the building to see that the fire was really out. He and his attendants found it difficult to reach the upper floors, so precarious was their footing, but they ascertained that the flames were all extinguished. On reaching the fourth floor the firemen were horrified at discovering the dead bodies of five persons, a man, a woman, and three children. The two adults were tightly clasped in each other's arms, at the foot of the scuttle ladder, one of the children lying at the head of the stairs, while the other two were huddled near their parents. All had evidently been suffocated before the flames had reached them, though even then their forms were not much disfigured by the flames. The dead were soon carried down ladders into the street, when it was ascertained that they comprised the entire Rotegier family, who resided in the front part of the third floor. Their names are as follows:

Cornelius Rotegier, 45 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Barbara Rotegier, 50 years of age and also a native of Germany.

Josephine Rotegier, 16 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Hannah Rotegier, 10 years of age and a native of Germany.

Caroline Rotegier, 8 years of age and a native of the United States.

Their lifeless bodies were all carried to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, on the corner of Fifth-street and Second-avenue, in the Insurance Patrol wagon.

Capt. Mount had a large force of men present during the progress of the fire, and they performed good service.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE INCENDIARY.

From an investigation as to the origin of the fire, it is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary, and the Board of Fire Commissioners have offered a reward of $6,000 for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator of this terrible crime. It is hoped that this large reward will have the desired effect.

THE INQUEST.

At 3 o'clock Coroner Gover arrived at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, he having been detained all day by an extraordinary press of business, and proceeded at once to hold an inquest on the bodies of the Rotelier family, then lying down stairs in the Station-house. The terrible event had attracted large numbers of people residing in the immediate neighborhood, and the Station-house was surrounded by a eager crowd of anxious lookers-on, who, unable to gain admission, contented themselves by watching the door with an intense interest and discussing the terrible tragedy in all its features. A jury having been impanneled the inquest commenced, when the following testimony was adduced by the Coroner:

STATEMENT OF OFFICER WATERS.

Francis H. Waters, being sworn, deposed: I am an officer in the Seventeenth Precinct; about twenty minutes past one o'clock I was in front of the building; I walked to Twelfth-street, and on reaching there saw the reflection of the light, and, thinking it might be a bonfire, I turned back to ascertain, and discovered a fire in the rear of the house on the northeast corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A; I opened the door leading into Avenue A and saw a fire coming from the rear on the first upper landing or second floor; I went up stairs as far as the third floor, and on looking back saw that there was danger as to getting down again; I retraced my steps to the second floor, and there got out on the awning; I returned to the hallway and then went down stairs to the street and broke in the door of Mr. Brien's grocery on the first floor; a crowd was about going up stairs, but I drove them back; I then saw Mr. Phillip Hartz jump from the fourth story window in Thirteenth-street; his wife followed; they were picked up and taken to a drug-store, from which place I took them to Bellevue Hospital; while going up stairs I smelt what I judged to be kerosene oil; I think the fire originated in the rear stoop of the stairs leading to the second story to the yard; I saw no one when I went into the house at first, nor did I notice any one loitering in the vicinity of the house previous to the fire.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN A. GERQUEL.

Benjamin A. Gerquel, being sworn, deposed: I am foreman of Engine Company No. 5, of the Metropolitan Fire Department; I responded to the alarm of fire on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, and upon arriving there found the fire mostly confined to a flight of stairs leading from the second floor to the yard outside of the building; the fire seemed to follow the stairs all through the building; after extinguishing the fire, the bodies of five persons were discovered on the landing of the fourth floor; they consisted of a small child, found in a sitting position, between the doors of the front rooms; two adults, male and female, embracing each other, another child lying at their feet, and still another lying by their heads; this family lived on the third floor and were apparently attempting to escape by the roof when cut off; one of my men brought down two of the bodies, and the others were brought down by members of a hook and ladder company; they were conveyed to this Station-house in an insurance wagon.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. MCDONALD.

Edward F. McDonald being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 165 East Twelfth-street; this morning about twenty minutes past one, while crossing Thirteenth-street and First-Avenue, I heard some one hallo "murder" and "fire," and immediately after heard a policeman's alarm rap; I saw the reflection of a fire on the buildings on Thirteenth-street, and at once ran round to the rear of the house corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A; I there found an outer stair-case leading from the second story to the yard all on fire; I then returned to the front door and found it open; saw the blaze extending up the stairs inside the building; I did not dare venture the ascent, and returned to the street; I heard a voice from the fourth floor, saying, "For God's sake, get some ladders!" I hallooed to "hold on," seeing the man about to throw his child out of the window; I told him to throw down some bed-clothing, which he did, four of us then held them open, and the child from the second floor was thrown into them; the quilt broke, we then got a bed, and a child was thrown on to it from the top floor, and three others followed; then the man lowered his wife by one hand; she fell on the bed, and when picked up was found to be badly burned; then the man jumped himself, but missed the bed and fell on the sidewalk; he was picked up insensible, badly injured, and was carried away; two women then followed from another window; we had procured another bed for them to fall on, and they were not injured; there were some heads out of the windows on the third floor fronting on Avenue A; some one told them to go to the roof and they disappeared; I went to a Hook and Ladder Company, and asked them to put up a ladder in the rear, and rescue those people up stairs; they did so, but the flames had already reached the top rooms, which prevented any assistance being rendered; in a moment after I heard the police alarm, I saw a man at the window with his child, and it was five minutes before he threw it out; the engine arrived before the bell was rung; she arrived about five minutes after I heard the police alarm; the bells rang soon after.

STATEMENT OF AUGUSTUS GROBE.

Augustus Grobe being duly sworn, deposed: I reside on the top floor, front room of house No. 188 Avenue A; about half-past one o'clock this morning my wife and I were awoke by an alarm of fire; not knowing what was the matter I opened the window and saw smoke coming around the corner of Thirteenth-street; people below hallooed for us to run on the roof; my wife and I opened the door, when the smoke came in so rapidly that we could hardly breathe: I then closed the door again, and lowered myself by a clothes-line; there was a scuttle-ladder, but I could not reach it.

STATEMENT OF CAROLINE KOPP.

Caroline Kopp, being duly sworn, deposed; I reside at No. 188 Avenue A, the house that was on fire this morning; I reside with my mother and sister in a back room on the second floor; I was awoke by an alarm of fire, and came out to see what was the matter; I saw fire in the back part of the hall; the blaze coming up the stairs; we had to escape in our night-clothes, as there was not time to get any clothing; there was never any fire used near the outer stairs; I know the Rotigien family, who are now lying here dead; they lived on the third floor front room; the father was a tailor; I did not see them during the fire; the family consisted of three girls, the father and mother.

STATEMENT OF JAMES POWELL.

James Powell, being duly sworn, deposed: I am a member of Engine Company No. 5, of the Metropolitan Fire Department; about half-past one this morning I heard an alarm rap and saw several policemen running; I then heard some one halloo "murder" and "fire;" I ran to the engine-house, hitched up the horses, and drove out the engine, reaching the fire about five minutes after the first alarm; I found the fire confined to a high stoop at the rear of the house in the yard; we got a pipe on the stoop, until the Chief-Engineer ordered us to go into the building; the fire followed the stairways; after extinguishing the fire I saw the bodies lying just as described by our foreman; I assisted to bring them down; I smelt no kerosene oil; there were some barrels in the yard.

The inquest was here adjourned to permit of further investigation by the Police and Fire Marshal, and it will be resumed on Monday morning next, the 1st of October.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Suicide in North Moore-Street.—An English woman named Elizabeth Munson committed suicide at her residence, No. 57 North Moore-street, yesterday morning. It appears that some three years ago she had a very severe attack of the typhus fever, from the effects of which she never fully recovered, having been an invalid ever since. For the last six weeks she has been very much dejected, and quite low-spirited. Yesterday morning she went to the bureau and taking her husband's razor from one of the drawers deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular vein, and causing instantaneous death. Her daughter, hearing the fall, ran up stairs and found her mother lying upon the floor, surrounded by a pool of blood, and quite dead. The deceased was 49 years of age, and left a large family to mourn her death.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This evening the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its monthly meeting and be addressed by Mr. Wm. L. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, and author of the *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*. An interesting lecture is expected.

Picnic of the Fenian Sisterhood.—The picnic will come off to-day at Jones' Wood. Immense preparations have been made, and it bids fair to be a complete success.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sad State of Affairs Among the Lager-Beer Drinkers.—Several of the lager-beer saloons of Williamsburgh had to suspend business yesterday in consequence of the supply of lager giving out, last Winter's brew being exhausted. This state of affairs caused quite a sensation among the 'Burghers, particularly in Dutchtown, and the saloon-keepers made an effort to substitute "shank beer" for the favorite beverage without success. Those who drank it under protest in many cases were taken sick shortly afterward. The news of this state of affairs spread rapidly, and the commotion thereupon was great among the subjects of King Gambrinus. The excitement was so great in the Sixteenth Ward, late in the afternoon, that several proprietors of saloons suspended business.

Enthusiastic Temperance Meeting.—A very large meeting of temperance folks was held at Temperance Hall, corner North First and Ninth streets, E. D., last evening. Mr. Thomas Joyce, President of Father Mathew Society No. 3, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Dr. A. C. Allen, Hon. Charles S. Mills and others. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Edwards furnished admirable vocal music, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Circus Tent Blown Down—A Fearful Scene.—On Thursday night, as Palmer's circus was performing their last act, a furious storm came up, with a high wind and a drenching rain, and a gust of wind took the top of the tent off, and in a moment afterward the sides and seats came down with a terrible crash; then followed a scene of indescribable confusion. A crowd of two or three thousand people were thrown into a promiscuous pile. The lights were extinguished in a moment, and all was left in perfect darkness, and it was only by the glare of the lightning that anything could be seen. The scene was at once frightful and ludicrous. Ladies screaming, babies squalling, men shouting, women crying, and all buried pell mell to the ground. We stayed about the wreck half an hour in the drenching rain hunting up lost treasures, such as babies, little girls and boys, hats, canes, fans, and the killed and wounded. After a diligent search it was found that no one was hurt seriously.—*Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette.*

THE CROPS.

The Late Storm and the Corn Crop at the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 20.

The period embraced within the last seventy-five days has been an extraordinary one, first in regard to the quantity of water that has fallen, but more particularly because of the long continuance of falling weather. According to the record kept by gentlemen who note the changes in the weather, it has rained more or less every one of these seventy-five consecutive days. Three times within this period the rains were heavy, doing considerable damage to crops, railroads and other property. But the most destructive of these fell within the last forty hours. This great storm approached us from the northwest, and extended over Southern Illinois, the whole of Indiana and Ohio, and how much further we are not able to state, our advices from abroad being megre, owing to the interruption of the telegraph wires. To estimate the extent of the damage to the corn crop on low lands, to railroads and other property by the floods within the last two days, would be a hopeless undertaking. Railroad companies will be able to ascertain their losses; and in places like Indianapolis, which have been partially submerged, approximate estimates of damage can be made; but the injury to the immense corn fields in the numerous fertile valleys which have been overflowed, cannot so easily be computed. Neither can we, as yet, see the full effect of this disaster, so far as regards corn, inasmuch as the rains continue to fall, with no immediate prospect of that clear, dry weather which is now absolutely necessary to the maturity of the crop. At this writing (2 A. M.) the barometer stands at 29.10, which is lower than it was during the preceding twelve hours. The clouds are heavy and rain is falling at short intervals.

The corn crop is certainly in a most critical condition, and notwithstanding the splendid promise we have had of an unprecedented yield, so much now depends upon the weather for four weeks to come that the result cannot be predicated. A large quantity we will certainly have, but its value is in great danger of being measurably destroyed. The weather, therefore, for some weeks, will be regarded with much more than ordinary interest.

The Crops in Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We are indebted to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a copy of the crop returns forwarded to the head office by the station-masters and others along the line. The districts reported from comprise nearly the whole length and most of the breadth of the Province, and as the returns seem to be carefully compiled and come from reliable men, may be taken as a fair statement of what the yield would have been throughout the whole Province if the unexampled weather of the past two months had not set in to blast the hopes of the farmers. The statements nearly all agree in saying that owing to the slight fall of snow last Winter in the Upper Province and the consequent exposure of the seed to the cold, Fall wheat generally proved a failure; but, on the other hand, without scarcely an exception, almost all equally agree in stating that the yield of Spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, &c., would amount to a full average, and the root crops to one of the largest ever gathered in Canada. Harvesting had begun in some localities when these returns were compiled, and there was reason for the belief that one of the most bounteous crops within the memory of man would again fill the barns and rick-yards to repletion, but the rains of the past six or eight weeks have, in very many districts, destroyed these hopes; and, judging from the present almost dismal prospects, we should say that in Lower Canada almost one-half of the cereal and nearly all the potato crop will be destroyed. Upper Canada has also been affected by the wet weather, but by no means to such an unprecedented extent.

The Corn Crop.—We do not belong to the party of "croakers," but the fact stares us in the face, that the corn crop is in a very dangerous predicament, and the chances are adverse to a good crop. The season is now late, and owing to the extremely unfavorable weather of the past two or three weeks, the ripening process has been very backward. We learn from the Bloomington *Pantagraph* of Friday, which is published in the centre of the corn-growing section of the State, that the great bulk of the crop is hardly out of the milk, and that it will take at least two or three weeks of warm, dry weather to harden it sufficiently to withstand a hard frost. The indications of such weather are at present very small, as a heavy rain is falling while we write, and should a dry spell succeed, frost is not improbable, in which case we should meet with a disaster as widespread as that which took place in August, 1863. A slight frost, light enough to nip the leaves, would, if followed by hot weather, have no injurious effect on the crop. On Friday night there was a light frost, but not sufficient to do any harm. At present the prospects are gloomy, but it is to be hoped the weather will adapt itself to the ripening ear, as the loss of the corn crop at this juncture would be very disastrous to the West. The speculative interests are watching the weather very closely, and the market is in a feverish and unsettled condition. The appearance of rain causes an advance of 1c.@2c. per bushel, while indications of a dry spell cause a decline to the same amount, though in the aggregate the market has been gradually stiffening during the week, and the closing price of Saturday evening shows an advance of 3½@3¾ on the closing price of a week ago.—*Chicago Tribune, 16th.*

The Hop Crop.—Hop picking has progressed rather slowly for the past week, on account of rainy weather and a scarcity of pickers. While the mould has slightly increased in some yards, others have improved by the hop attaining a maturity which their owners did not intend to allow. We have seen very handsome samples of hops from yards which were literally covered with vermin; and it is now generally admitted that the insect has caused less mischief than last year. The crop will exceed that of last year by from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., and the proportion of extremely poor hops will be less. The best lots are selling at from forty-five to fifty cents, and are promptly shipped to the brewers or city dealers.—*Cooperstown Journal.*

Good Tobacco Crop.—From a large farmer from Southside Virginia we learn that the tobacco crop on the south side this year is the finest, on the average, that has been known for many years. There is no great amount of very fine leaf raised, but there is less of inferior leaf than has ever been grown in any one crop. This is cheering. There is a general impression prevailing that no good crops were raised this year. This is in the main true as regards wheat and corn; but we are glad to hear that a good crop of at least one staple has been turned out.—*Richmond Dispatch, 17th.*

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm, and in good milling request; sales 20,000 bushels Spring on private terms at about $2 10@$2 15. Corn opened active, and closed quiet and easier; sales 235,000 bushels early in the forenoon; 15,800 bushels No. 1 sold at 74c., and 15,800 bushels at 74½c.; again, 123,000 bushels No. 1 sold at 75c., and 23,000 bushels No. 1 at 75½c., and 40,000 bushels No. 1 at 76c.; 1,800 bushels Yellow at 77½c. Oats—Sales 15,000 bushels old Chicago at 37c.; new held at 45c. Barley—Sales 1,200 bushels two-rowed State at $1 05. Rye—New No. 1 Chicago held at 90c. Timothy Seed, $3 50. Pork scarce. Lard—City, 21c.; Western, 21½c. Highwines, $2 38. Canal Freights—Wheat 18c., Corn 15c., Oats 10c. to New-York; Wheat, 15c., Corn 12½c., Oats 8½c. to Albany and Troy. Receipts last 24 hours—Flour, 13,806 bushels; Wheat, 99,197 bushels; Corn, 481,313 bushels; Barley, 438 bushels; Rye, 17,355 bushels; and for the week: Flour, 43,839 bushels; Wheat, 346,153 bushels; Corn, 1,319,717 bushels; Oats, 133,045 bushels; Barley, 13,391 bushels; Rye, 17,355 bushels. Canal Exports last 24 hours—Wheat, 37,010 bushels; Corn, 82,010 bushels; Oats, 52,200 bushels; Barley, 13,640 bushels.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Flour firmer. Wheat unsettled. Whisky firmer at $2 32 for free, and $2 32½ in bond. Provisions firm, but quiet. Mess Pork, $32 50. Lard dull, at 18c. Gold, 43.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Flour firm and active. Wheat firm and advanced 2c.@4c.; sales at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1, and $1 87@$1 97 for No. 2. Corn opened excited and advanced 3c.@4c., closing quiet at 62c.@62½c. for No. 1, and 60c.@61c. for No. 2. Oats buoyant and advanced ½c.; sales at 31c.@32c. for No. 1, and 29½c. @30½c. for No. 2. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $33. Freights firm and advanced 1c. Receipts to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Flour active. Wheat, $2 05. Corn, 63c. Receipts to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn. Shipments to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 850 bales; low Middling at 34c.@35c. Receipts, 400 bales. Exchange on New-York, par. Gold 143.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Flour and Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm and higher, at 68c.@79c. Oats and Pork unchanged. Bacon easier; clear Sides, 20c.@20½c.; Shoulders, 17c. Whisky advanced to $2 30@$2 31.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 22.

Crude Turpentine steady, at $7 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. Spirits Turpentine, 59c. Rosin, $5@$6 for No. 1. Cotton, 31c. for Middling.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Flour—Double extra, from white Wheat, $12 75. Wheat 1c.@2c. better; new Amber Michigan, $2 60@$2 62; new No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 62½; new No. 1 Illinois Spring, $2 25. Corn active, opening 3c. better and closing 5½c. better; No. 1 mixed 70c.@73c., closing at 72½c.; No. 2 mixed, 69c.; No. 1 Yellow, 71c.; No. 2 White, 73c. Oats—½c. better, at 36c.@37c. Rye quiet and firm. Lake Freights dull and unchanged.

(Advertisement.)

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," Burnett's Unrivaled Cologne Water and Cocoaine for the Hair.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau, N. P.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fulford and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, John Moss, G. W. G. Robins, J. B. Smith, J. S. George, Mrs. E. A. N. Knowles, A. W. Hopton, I. Isaacs, C. P. Traub, S. Harpman, N. C. Rahming, W. E. Nash, C. N. Marshall, Col. Moffatt and servant, John Bromage, S. Parnell, N. Whittlesea, E. D. Ford, Griffin Ball, Wm. Ducon, Jas. Meaney, Michael Doyle, John McLeod, A. Boyd, J. Murphy, J. O'Connell, Robert McWarwick, T. Hall.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—J. L. Crane, H. Heath, J. H. Woodbury, L. T. Nichols.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 49 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon rises.. 6 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 08 | Gov. Island. 7 57 | Hell Gate... 9 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Galveston Sept. 13, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed schr. Robt. Palmer off Galveston Bar bound in; 17th inst., off Sand Key, passed steamship Gen. Meade, bound W.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 22d inst., passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. winds N. of Hatteras.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Louis Henry, (Brem.,) Tegeler, New-Orleans 19 ds., with tobacco; is bound to Bremen, and put into this port in distress, having encountered a very heavy gale on the 11th inst. in the Gulf Stream, which caused the vessel to leak badly.

Ship Escort, Fittner, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Jas. Stuart & Co. Had 1 death on the passage.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) De Haan, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. and 244 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had 3 births and 1 death on the passage.

Brig Abbott Lawrence, (of Boston,) Gregory, Gardiner, Me., 22 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br.,) Welsh, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with laths to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Hartford 9 hours, in tow of the steamer Granite State.

Brig Navarino, (of Boston,) Giles, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Had some very heavy weather; lost foretop gallantmast.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to Boniface & Co.

Schr. Jantina, (Dutch,) Dowes, Cadiz 52 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Post, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash 11 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Percy, ——, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mecca, Small, Whiting, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Warrenton, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Veranda, Ponds, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Carson, Providence.

Schr. J. Hallyer, Osborn, Providence.

Schr. Agricola, Lisden, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Taunton.

Schr. Hesperus, Lord, New-London.

Schr. N. Holmes, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Maria Hall, Robinson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eloise, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E.

Domestic Ports.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 22.—Sld. ship Ellie Knight, for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Arr. steamers Bosphorus, Liverpool; Star of the Union, New-Orleans; the latter, on the 22d, 10 miles S. of Hatteras, spoke brig Mirama, of Portland, stdg. S.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Arr. steamers Mary Sanford, New-York; Theo. D. Wagner, Charleston; Thetis, New-York; bark Sophia & Helen, Singapore; brigs S. C. Shaw, Turks Island; Clara M. Goodrich, Georgetown.

THE HARD RUBBER CRAVAT.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
EVERYBODY APPROVES OF IT.
EVERYBODY ADMIRES IT.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
EVERYBODY OUGHT TO WEAR IT.
EVERYBODY can get IT for a TRIFLE, at any RUBBER STORE, or respectable GENT'S FURNISHING STORE.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE.
IS NOT SOILED BY DUST.
FITS EASILY AND COMFORTABLY.
ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE.
IS ELEGANT AND DURABLE.

DOUBTERS are ADVISED to TRY THEM and BE CONVINCED. THEY are SOLD at all the RUBBER STORES, FANCY STORES and GENT'S FURNISHING STORES.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!

TRADE MARK.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the box and card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to wear and wash as well as any made by hand.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.

Manufactured by THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York. Also, manufacturers of RUFFLE FLUTING IRONS. HOME-MADE RUFFLES.

UNDER-CLOTHING.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers, No. 38 Warren-st., offer at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 499 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas block,) Also, at NO. 3 PARK-ROW, (opposite Astor House,) 800 dozen Men's real Merino Undershirts and Drawers—silk fronts of the celebrated "ENFIELD" make—at the following

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES:

32-inch, $1 75; 32-inch, $1 87; 34-inch, $2; 36-inch, $2 12; 38-inch, $2 25; 40-inch, $2 37; 42-inch, $2 50; 44-inch, $2 75, being about $1 each LESS than the regular prices.

CALL AT ONCE, as this offering cannot last long. Keep the price list.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers,
No. 38 Warren-st.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 551, Sept. 22, 1866.
58, 30, 59, 54, 12, 44, 57, 38, 87, 64, 20, 4, 2.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 552, Sept. 22, 1866.
74, 41, 59, 69, 50, 39, 52, 26, 58, 60, 20, 56, 18.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 451, Sept. 22, 1866.
30, 41, 46, 24, 34, 75, 15, 35, 44, 7, 43, 70, 50.
SHELBY—Class No. 452, Sept. 22, 1866.
13, 54, 3, 15, 60, 67, 87, 17, 66, 50, 70, 18, 44.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

JEROME PARK RACES,

SEPT. 25, 1866.

In case of postponement, on account of extreme bad weather, the public will be notified by a flag being put at half-mast upon the following places before 10 o'clock: Wallack's Theatre, Fifth-avenue Hotel and Astor House. Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted upon the Grand Stand.

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A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE, OF THE SIZE OF 24 INCHES BY 28.
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Chimney Corner.
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and be sure to get with No. 71 the beautiful plate of "Home Again," which is worthy of a place in every man's home in the land.
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